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6-Boat Launching Planned; Laval Asks for More Arms; Retail Sales Levy Backed

The World's Day—October 26, 1943

Boston: Six D-E Boats in Week-End Launchings

The greatest shipbuilding organization in New England will reach its production peak this week end, when six boats will be launched in 50 hours at the Bethlehem-Hingham yard at Hingham and the Fore River yard at Quincy, Mass. All are destroyer escorts, S. W. Wakeman, general superintendent at Hingham, announced.

A telegram, condemning the "barbarous and treasonous outrages in Boston," was sent last night to Governor Saltonstall, Attorney General Bushnell, and Mayor Tobin by the Massachusetts Citizens Committee for Racial Unity. [Page 2.]

Passage of the equal rights amendment would imperil hard-won legislation that now safeguards women in industry, Miss Margaret Wiseman, Executive Secretary of the Consumers League of Massachusetts, declared today. [Page 4.]

Massachusetts citizens were today urged by Governor Saltonstall to pay tribute to Czechoslovakia on the 25th anniversary of its independence on Thursday.

In Europe: Laval Seeks More Arms From Germans

Chief of Government Pierre Laval has told the Vichy Cabinet it is absolutely essential to obtain more arms from the Germans in order to combat the activities of French guerrillas, press dispatches from France to Madrid indicated: [First Page, Second Section.]

The tripartite conference at Moscow entered its eighth day with American, British and Russian experts putting down on paper the points on which Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, and Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov have agreed upon.

Jewish authorities in Jerusalem said they had received word that several hundred Jews had escaped to Southern Italy from the German-occupied area to the north, and were asking that everything possible be done to speed their removal to Palestine.

Secretary of State for War Sir James Grigg told the House of Commons he was "much afraid" the bulk of British prisoners of war who were in Italy are now in Germany.

Jean Barthelet, chief of the Vichy police for the Toulouse region and the whole Southwestern area of France, was shot and killed on Oct. 23 by an unknown assailant, who fled in an automobile, it was reported in Madrid.

Sharp criticism of Germany was voiced in Sweden's press after a German air attache in Stockholm admitted that a Nazi plane had shot down a Swedish air transport on Oct. 22.

Washington: House Member Urges Sales Tax

Representative Gearhart (R) of California, House Ways and Means member, urged enactment of a Federal retail sales tax, declaring it the only way left open to obtain needed wartime billions now that other proposals have fallen flat. Mr. Gearhart was the first Republican on the tax-framing group to declare publicly for the sales levy.

Outlawing of the poll tax can best be accomplished by a Constitutional amendment, according to Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming.

Answering what he termed "mud-slingers" who have been calling the Government a haven for draft dodgers and slackers, President Roosevelt said that only 3.2 per cent of the nearly 3,000,000 full-time civilian employees of the Government had received occupational deferments. To Vice-President Wallace and Speaker Rayburn, for reading to Senate and House, the President sent a 2,700-word letter of rebuttal to what he termed "groundless charges" and "irresponsible rumors." Many of these charges came from Congressmen during arguments over the drafting of pre-Pearl Harbor fathers.

The Senate Banking Committee approved by a vote of 11 to 5 the Bankhead bill authorizing the Treasury to spend up to $30,000,000 annually for War Bond advertising in newspapers.

National: Tampa Shipyard Workers Back on Job

Complying with a National War Labor Board order, more than 1,000 members of the International Union of Operating Engineers returned to their jobs at McClosky and Company's Hookers Point Shipyard, Tampa, Fla., ending a week-old work stoppage.

A sales tax on milk of two cents a quart to subsidize producers, has been approved by the Denver City Council in an effort to avert a threatened divergence of the city's milk supply.

Captain Clark Gable, former motion picture star, now in the United States Air Force, has arrived in New York by plane from Great Britain. He went on five bombing missions and also supervised taking of motion pictures while in Great Britain.

Americas: Two Argentine Refugees Reach Brazil

In Montevideo, Uruguay, Drs. Mariano Castex and Nicolas Romano, physicians who signed the pro-democratic manifesto in Argentina Oct. 15, arrived today from Buenos Aires where they had taken refuge in the Brazilian Embassy. Neither offered any statement.

Hawaii: Federal Judge Holds General in Contempt

Federal Judge Delbert E. Metzger has made official his announced decision to hold Lieut. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, commander of the Hawaiian Department of the United States Army, in contempt of court and to fine him $100. Judge Metzger originally held General Richardson in contempt and fined him $5,000 for refusing to produce two German-American internees on habeas corpus writs.

Orient: Hirohito Admits War Situation Is Grave

"The situation is truly grave," Emperor Hirohito admitted in a message to the Japanese Diet. Both he and Premier Hideki Tojo urged the Diet to spur the Japanese people to greater war efforts. [First Page, Second Section.]

The Japanese puppet government in the Philippines has received a supplementary budget totaling $4,564,500 for "expenses of government," more than one third of which will be spent on a huge police force, the Tokyo Radio said.

The War:

Latest developments on the world battle fronts: Page 1, Column 8.

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The Weather

Rain

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Tuesday at 6:16 p. m. and ends Wednesday at 6:41 a. m.
Dimout begins Wednesday at 6:15 p. m. and ends Thursday at 6:43 a. m.

Berlin Sings in London At a Press Conference

LONDON, Oct. 26 (AP)—Irving Berlin stod before a mixed British and American press conference at American Army Headquarters yesterday and gamely sang one of his own songs—"I'm Dreaming of a White Christmas"—by request.

Thanksgiving Menu For Army Announced

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 26

On Thanksgiving Day, the Army will be fed:

Fruit cup, roast turkey with dressing, cranberry sauce, mashed potatoes, buttered peas, corn, tomato and lettuce salad, celery, pickles, pumpkin pie, apples, grapes, candy, nuts and coffee.

The War Department, announcing the menu today, said every effort would be made to provide these courses even in the combat zones.

Jewish Youth Charges Police With Beatings

Sergeant accused of Bad treatment of boys held after street fight in Dorchester.

Charges that Dorchester policemen, including a sergeant, administered beatings to Jewish boys during and after a Dorchester street fight was made today in the Dorchester District Court in Boston's first court case involving racial issues since public charges of anti-Semitic disturbances were aired last week.

Jacob Hodas, one of two Jewish boys on trial today on charges of participating in a street fight, charged that he had "suffered" a "terrific beating" at the hands of several policemen, including Sergeant Bernard W. Fay, prosecutor in the case. He also told the Court that at least two other boys were manhandled and struck by policemen as a result of the fight incident at Geneva Avenue and Columbia Road.

The fight was one of the street affrays in Dorchester and Roxbury now under investigation by John F. Stokes, State Commissioner of Public Safety, and the State Police forces, upon the direction of Governor Saltonstall. The Governor's orders for the inquiry came after published complaints of anti-Semitic activities in Boston.

Arrested on Oct. 9, the defendants are young Hodas and Harvey Blaustein. Two other defendants were also arrested at the same time but will have their cases heard privately because they are juveniles.

Others Not Pursued

As police officer after police officer testified this morning regarding the street fight, defense attorneys, who included several prominent Boston lawyers, sought to show that no attempts were made to pursue the rest of the participants in the fight and that the officers took no names of witnesses.

In connection with charges involving several of the reported anti-Semitic disturbances it has been asserted that some policemen have not protected Jewish persons but instead have turned on them.

Policemen William J. Fleming and William J. Leonard testified that they were on radio-car patrol at about 11 o'clock on the night of the arrest; that they were advised by an unidentified citizen that there was a street fight at Columbia Road and Geneva Avenue; that when they arrived they saw a large crowd fighting; and that they began to make arrests.

Only Four Arrested

They testified that the four defendants were the only ones arrested but that a fifth person was taken into temporary custody but not arrested.

The fighting group divided, they said, with one group "running toward Washington Street." No attempts to follow the second crowd were made, the testimony continued, nor did the policemen make any attempt to get the names of witnesses in the crowd.

Under cross-examination by Herbert B. Ehrmann, counsel for one of the boys and a leader in the Massachusetts Civil Liberties Committee, the policemen testified that they "had no reason to have

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

Four Soviet Armies Pursue Germans; Nazi Demolitions Huge Hurdle in Italy; Senate Group Wants Full Peace Plan

Connally resolve held, too general to avoid repetition of rejection of Wilson's plan.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26—The United States Senate, which holds the fate of postwar treaties, is showing strong reluctance to commit itself to international collaboration at this time beyond the generalized limits of the Connally resolution.

Members of the majority took the floor today in behalf of the Connally resolution which pledges the United States, in broad language, to "join with free and sovereign nations in the establishment and maintenance of international authority to prevent aggression and to preserve the peace of the world."

But a group of militant young Senators whose spokesman today was Claude Pepper (D) of Florida continued their criticism of the resolution for failure to particularize, warning that President Roosevelt might accept the Connally draft as a mandate to make an international agreement, just as Woodrow Wilson did 25 years ago, only to discover, too, late, that the Senate would not honor its "blank check."

Varying Interpretations

Senator Joseph H. Ball (R) of Minnesota put this argument in a nutshell when he said:

"I am fearful that the pending resolution, because of the varying interpretations of it which are possible and reasonable, is somewhat in the nature of a blank check of advice, but without any valid signature."

Advocates of the Connally resolution praise it for its broad and general language. Opponents condemn it for the same reason.

One group argues that its terms insure the maximum of Senate approval. The other group says it will not mean very much if it does.

Both sides agree on one thing: Because of the divided nature of America's treaty-making machinery, which authorizes the President to negotiate a treaty, but requires a two-thirds Senate vote to ratify it, some effort should be made now to close the gap. With Secretary of State Cordell Hull at Moscow, the Allies require some assurance now, it is agreed on all hands, that the Senate will not repudiate the work of the Chief Executive as in 1920.

The Connally resolution, reported out by the Foreign Relations Committee 20 to 2, seems to go about as far as the majority of the Senate is prepared to go at the present time. Despite the prodding and urging of the Burton-Ball-Hatch-Hill group the bulk of the Senate seems unwilling to commit itself further. The Senate has not formulated its ideas of the machinery of postwar settlement and does not want to tie its hands save in the loose knot of the Connally resolution.

Senator Ball argued yesterday

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

By a Staff Artist

Battle of the Adriatic

Guerrilla activities in Yugoslavia in preparation for expected Allied invasion in the near future are shown at scattered points around the northeastern Adriatic. Arrows indicate points attacked by the Josip Broz guerrillas.

Germans sowing mines behind own lines in comprehensive plan of total destruction.

How extensively are the Nazis laying waste the areas they evacuate in Italy? There has been conflicting evidence. The reports are weighed today by The Christian Science Monitor's staff correspondent at Allied Force Headquarters.

By Ronald Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Oct. 26—In Italy, the Germans are developing a long-term demolition policy which threatens to put progressively thorough destruction in the Allies' path as the Fifth and Eighth Armies slowly drive the Nazis northward.

Up to now, the Germans' efforts in this phase of defensive warfare have been uneven. They have been extremely ingenious and complete in some places where they had the time and the material to do such a job, and very sketchy in other places where they had to evacuate rapidly.

This explains the contradictory evidence from the field so far. Eyewitnesses present dissociated fragments of the picture which the Allied authorities themselves have not yet been able to view as a whole.

Interim Summary

I learn officially from the Allied Military Government organization that it probably will be months before the situation in regard to the devastation even of Southern Italy can be analyzed. It is the policy of AMG to base its reports, as far as possible, on the results of personal inspection or on documented surveys from other sources. Meanwhile, however, I have collected sufficient information from reliable observers to present an interim but unofficial summarization.

The most revelatory part of this relates to the demolitions which the Germans are carrying out at leisure, deep behind the front lines which they are holding at present. They are leaving minimum rear-guard passageways through which their forces can retire, after which these corridors can be destroyed in quick time. Meanwhile, the Germans are demolishing key sectors along the routes the Allied main forces are expected to take.

For example, 40 miles ahead of the British Eighth Army, the Nazis already have destroyed all 13 road and rail bridges along the coast road sector between where Gen. Sir Bernard Montgomery's men now are and Pescara, where the main road runs inland across Italy direct to Rome. The sort of thorough job they have been doing is illustrated by the way they destroyed one 21-span bridge, 2,300 feet long.

Roads Cunningly Mined

They used a heavy charge of explosives on each span, shattering every one of them.

They also are mining roads and possible detours with great cunning. Their favorite method is to

Continued on Page 7, Column 1

Both Allied armies gain in Italy; MacArthur pilots destroy 123 Japanese planes.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press and other direct news dispatches

Four Russian armies were pursuing retreating Germans at many points on a 200-mile front as the deep Dniepropetrovsk salient collapsed.

The Nazi collapse at this steel city salient came when General Malinovsky's Third Ukrainian Army made a sudden sweep westward across the Dnieper at Kaidaki, 10 miles south of Dniepropetrovsk to meet General Konev's Second Army, fresh from its rapid southward dash to within six miles of the Krivoi Rog mines. The First Army is advancing in the Kremenchug area farther to the north.

The effect of this masterly Russian move is bound to have brought disorganization to the German defense system, which is also in difficulties 120 miles to the south through the week-end capture of Melitopol. How far the Russian Fourth Army has driven the southern end of the line across the north of the Crimea was not revealed. Presumably supply problems over the 100 miles of empty steppe will limit the speed at which the Russian forces can move. Since the Konev-Malinovsky forces farther north have greater railroad facilities, the determining moves may well come from the north. The Germans are making some rear-guard resistance at various points, but there seems no immediate sign of their being able to reorganize a defense except far in the rear.

In comparison with these major events, the four-to-five-mile advance gained by General Clark's Fifth Army near the Italian West Coast and a similar advance by the Eighth Army on the Adriatic seem small. Nevertheless, the Allied forces are maintaining the pressure in Italy and at some points German resistance was reported diminishing. The capture of Raviscanina by the Fifth Army brought the Allies to within 15 miles of Isernia, an important transport city, 95 miles from Rome. The territory ahead of it to the Capital is mountainous and difficult.

But, whatever gains the land forces make, Allied airmen continue an incessant barrage at all bottlenecks and vulnerable supply points behind the enemy lines. Their activity also has enabled the Yugoslav Mihailovic forces to capture the large port of Kotor in Montenegro across the Adriatic, and the Josip Broz irregulars to take the Vares-Maydan heavy industry center in Bosnia.

In the Pacific, General MacArthur's airmen have scored a new triumph in a fresh attack on Rabaul, the great Japanese base on New Britain, destroying 123 Japanese planes. Allied reconnaissance had shown that the Japanese had replaced many of the 350 planes destroyed in the big raid of Oct. 12. Allied airmen have scored the extraordinary total of 700 Japanese planes destroyed in two weeks. Another heavy raid—on Bougainville Island in the Solomons—is reported to have put the air base of Kahili out of commission for the time being. Bougainville is the last major Japanese base in the Solomons, with a garrison of some 40,000.

Incidentally, information comes from Vice-Admiral Thomas C. Kinkaid, who has been in charge in the Aleutians, that "quite a few" Japanese submarines were sunk during operations attendant on the evacuation of Kiska.

Russia:

Four Soviet armies are pursuing German forces retreating across Southern Russia from the shattered Dnieper River defense wall

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British Act To End Rift In Yugoslavia

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, Oct. 26—In an effort to halt the conflict between the two chief camps of Yugoslav guerrillas, British liaison agents are exerting all the pressure possible on both sides.

The "Partisan" forces of Gen. Josip (Tito) Broz and the Chetniks of Gen. Draja Mihailovic are being told in no uncertain terms that they must end the disastrous rivalry now existing between them.

Unfortunately, up to today no agreement had been reached which would insure that these guerrilla bands would turn their whole strength against the Germans rather than spending a good part of it fighting each other, as has been the case for some months now.

Meanwhile following an order from King Peter of Yugoslavia, General Mihailovic's forces have again become active in Bosnia, in the west central portion of the country.

It has been General Mihailovic's policy to spare his troops as much as possible in order to be ready to take full advantage of any Allied invasion of the Balkans. The Yugoslav Government, however, has overruled this policy, believing the German position in Europe now has become so precarious that all available troops must be used against the enemy immediately. This strategy has full approval of the major powers.

In fact, this necessity for hitting Germany with everything in the books is justification for British efforts to end the Partisan-Mihailovic quarrel which is actually a domestic affair caused by mutual suspicion as to the aims of the opposing groups.

At present the British and Americans are giving arms and technical advice to both sides, since it is Allied policy to help and force operations against the Germans.

Allied Raids Cut Japanese Air Reserves

By Walter E. Lucas

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, Oct. 26—[illegible] striking success of the 5th Air Force in the latest bombing of Rabaul is an effort to eliminate Japanese air reserves in the Southwest Pacific theater.

Japanese plane production, according to unofficial reports, is something like one tenth of that of the Allied Nations. Thus when, in the latest raids, 200 Japanese planes are destroyed or severely damaged, with comparatively small loss to the Allies, the overall effect is clear.

The Japanese have been trying to build up their plane reserves, following the crushing air defeat at Rabaul a fortnight ago. As the Allied air striking power continues to mount it is questionable how long the Japanese will be able to keep up their replacements.

Toll of 757 Planes

In 12 days the Japanese have lost or had damaged, according to communiqués, 757 planes. Such results have hardly been equaled on any battle front since this war began, and certainly not anywhere that the aerial strength on both

Continued on Page 7, Column 1

Sole Bid on Airport Runways $1,270,000 Over Appropriation

Plans for vast expansion of the Logan international Airport, East Boston, into a major airfield capable of handling international air travel ran into major setback today when only one bid was presented for the project and that bid was $6,020,000, a figure $1,270,000 more than the $4,750,000 state appropriation for the work.

The bid was submitted by the Atlantic Gulf and Pacific Co. of New York City, and was opened today by the State Public Works Commission under which the project is to be completed. The New work company's offer was $1,520,000 more than the figure estimated by the State Department of Public Works engineers.

What effect the lone bid figure will have on the airport development plans was not clear today. But Herman A. MacDonald, State Commissioner of Public Works, immediately called for all persons interested in bidding on the project, including the New York concern, to remain at the Commission offices for a discussion with the Public Works Commission. The press was excluded from the meeting.

On the plans calling for three new 7,000-foot runways and one 5,000-foot runway, the New York company bid quoted 14 cents per cubic yard for dredging the 1,500,000 cubic yards under the runways and 41½ cents per cubic yard for the 14,000,000 cubic yards of basic fill. The foundations are to be constructed by the hydraulic dredging process.

The new runways will be large enough to accommodate the largest transports yet developed with some yardage to spare for further expansion.

An over-all long-range program is already mapped by the Department of Public Works for bringing the runways to a length of 10,000 hard-surfaced feet, with additional space for helicopters and a seaplane base.

The final development of the airport will extend the present 270 acres to about 1,200.

Hopkins to Quit White House; Mrs. Roosevelt 'Very Sorry'

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt announced today that the President's close adviser, Harry L. Hopkins, and his wife will move from the White House to a Georgetown house of their own soon, but added, "the President will always see Mr. Hopkins for work and for pleasure."

Shooting at inferences that Mr. Hopkins' influence with the President has declined, Mrs. Roosevelt declared that a man with the President's responsibility never makes final decisions that are not his own.

Personally, Mrs. Roosevelt said, she will be "very sorry" to see the Hopkins family go. "They have been the nicest guests one could possibly have," she declared, adding that she is a firm believer that everyone has a right to a home of their own.

Asked for her views on the Connally resolution now before the Senate, Mrs. Roosevelt said she hoped the Senate would pass a postwar resolution but refused to comment on details.

Told that some women were opposing the establishment of an international police force because they felt it would keep their sons away from home longer, Mrs. Roosevelt chided them for their "personal viewpoint."

"We in the United States have got to stop looking at things so personally," she declared. "The real question is whether a police force will help to insure peace in the world. Whether we see our sons once in three days or don't see them for three years is not so important."

President Says Government No 'Haven for Draft Dodgers'

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26—While manpower officials studied a proposal by Representative Clare Luce (R) of Connecticut to draft physically unfit men into the Army and Navy for assignment to essential industry, President Roosevelt denied to Congress that the Federal Government is a "haven for draft dodgers."

The President submitted a report to Congress showing that only 3.2 per cent of the Government's civilian force has been deferred for occupational reasons. Base figure used by the President included men and women, however.

On last July 31, the President told Congress, there were 2,980,404 full-time Government employees of whom 98,053 had received occupational deferments.

"The standards of deferment of Government workers are much stricter than those governing deferments in private employment," the President insisted, objecting to recent "loose and harmful talk" about Federal employees as "draft dodgers" and "slackers."

Manpower Pool

The Luce proposal, to be introduced in Congress as an amendment to the Selective Service Law, would furnish a new manpower pool that would make it necessary to draft fewer fathers.

The Connecticut Representative made her suggestion on the eve of House consideration of a bill to make fathers the last group called into service by requiring the draft of all single men and childless married men first.

Selective Service officials said they had considered asking the Army and Navy to assign 4-F (physically unfit) men to essential jobs, but found they did not have the power. The Luce bill would give them such power.

Navy Needs Men

Many 1-A men still are working in essential war plants and on farms. Some of these are considered "irreplaceable" because of their skills, but others could be used for combat duty if someone would take their job.

Navy officials have become especially concerned about the manpower problem. At present, ships are being built faster than crews can be supplied, and men inducted into the Navy are given only one week to wind up their civilian affairs.

The Luce proposal is a "middle-of-the-road" measure designed to meet manpower needs of both of the military services and essential industries without resorting to a national service act, hanging fire in Congress for some months.

Mrs. Luce said her bill also

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Flag Displays to Mark Navy Day in New England

New Englanders will observe Navy Day tomorrow by taking time out long enough to raise the national colors and to send a number of fighting ships down the ways to join the fast expanding fleet.

Most spectacular launching of the Navy Day celebration will be at the Portsmouth Navy Yard tomorrow, when three submarines will take to the water in the first triple christening of undersea craft in the history of the Navy.

Also the Bath Iron Works, Bath, Maine, will contribute a destroyer to the growing fleet. In the five-day period beginning with Navy Day, 10 new ships of war will be added to the United Nations fleets by major New England shipyards.

Massachusetts citizens have been urged by Governor Saltonstall to observe the day by a general display of the national colors.

"Display of the national colors," the Governor said, "will give proof of our gratitude to and faith in our Naval force.

"Thousands of boys are keeping alive the spirit and tradition of our earlier heroes of the sea. . . . They have played a heroic part in turning the tide of battle in our favor."

Harvard University will celebrate Navy Day by giving a public review of more than 4,000 members of the Harvard Naval Training Schools before Rear Admiral R. A. Theobald, Commandant of the First Naval District, on Soldiers Field at 11 a. m. tomorrow.

Capt. George N. Barker, Commanding Officer of all naval activities at Harvard, will accompany the Rear Admiral.

The District Coast Guard band will supply the music for percision marching. It will be the band's third appearance in Cambridge since the beginning of the summer.

Ceremonies will last an hour and will be under the direction of the recently appointed Brigade Commander, Lieut. Commander M. E. Paradise, U. S. N. R., Officer-in-charge of the Harvard Communications School.

Naval units in the parade will include the midshipmen and officers of Supply, Radar, and Communications, and 150 Waves training at Radcliffe.

The Annual Navy Day Ball of the Kearsarge Association of Naval Veterans, said to be the oldest naval veterans organization in the United States, will be held tomorrow evening in the Parker House Ball Room. Many distinguished naval and government officials will attend.

Exercises have been scheduled for the Boston Common at noon.

David I. Walsh and John W. McCormack, Senator and Representative, respectively, both of Massachusetts, have been invited to attend tomorrow's exercises on the Common. Other speakers will be Governor Saltonstall, Mayor Tobin, and John L. Delay, State Commander of the American Legion.

The three submarines to be launched at Portsmouth are the USS Pomfret, the USS Sterlet; and the USS Piranha, all named for fish.

On Friday, Oct. 29, the HMS Kingsmill, a destroyer escort built for the British and named for a captain of the old Royal Navy, wil be christened at the Boston Navy Yard by Mrs. Walter D. Snyder, wife of a U. S. Navy Captain, who is shop superintendent at the Yard.

Five ships will be launched by the Bethlehem-Hingham Shipyard, two slipping down the ways on Saturday, two on Sunday, and one on Monday. On Saturday the HMS Crosby and HMS Rowley will be launched while on the following day the HMS Rupert and HMS Stockham will be floated. On Monday the HMS Seymour will be christened.

Testimony of Linney At Fire Hearing Read

Assistant District Attorney Frederick T. Doyle, in opening the case in Superior Criminal Court of Lieut. Frank J. Linney of the Boston Fire Department in connection with the later's inspection of the Cocoanut Grove, told the jury today that "we will show the inspection was not even a perfunctory one and that in his report he gave it as his opinion that the condition of the premises was good."

Lieutenant Linney is charged on three counts of willfully neglecting, omitting, and refusing to perform his duties in inspecting the premises of the Cocoanut Grove. A fire destroyed the Grove on Nov. 28, taking the lives of 490 of its patrons.

First witness called to the stand today was Robert C. Cunningham of Milton, a court and convention stenographer, who said he took the testimony at the inquiry held by Fire Commissioner William A. Reilly.

When Mr. Doyle offered the transcript of Lieutenant Linney's testimony at the Fire Commissioner's inquiry the defendant's counsel, William H. Lewis, objected on the grounds that his client was without counsel at the hearing and that his testimony was given in violation of his constitutional rights. Judge Francis J. Good overruled the objection.

According to the reading of Mr. Cunningham's transcript of the inquiry held by Mr. Reilly, the Boston Fire inspector said in his report of his inspection of Grove premises, in part:

"In my opinion the condition of the premises is good . . . there are no inflammable decorations . . . the witcher and basement are free from grease . . . the cocktail bar has sufficient number of exits. The cocktail bar has a sufficient number of extinguishers."

As further read by the Court stenographer Lieutenant Linney testified that on the main floor were palm trees and that it was usual when it was found that they are inflammable that they are ordered to be removed or treated.

Under cross-examination Mr. Cunningham was asked if Lieutenant Linney was warned that what he was saying might be used against him. The question was excluded and Mr. Cunningham testified that what he read was all that was said in the inquiry to and by Lieutenant Linney.

Illicit Still Operators Jailed

Jail sentences, fines, and probation were imposed today on four Greater Boston men for operating an illicit still in the Burkhardt Warehouse and former Brewery in Roxbury by Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., in the United States District Court.

Albert L. Patry, of Medford, who was tried by a Federal Grand Jury last week and found guilty, was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary, fined $1,000, and was given two years probation to start at the conclusion of his prison sentence, and the end of a parole from a State institution.

The three others, who changed their plea to guilty after the trial began last week, were each sentenced to six months in jail and fined $700, with two years probation to start after completion of the jail sentence. They were: Philip Zetzel, of Revere; George S. Finicchi, of Somerville, and Severino Pagnini, of Everett.

Events Around Greater Boston

Wednesday

"Egyptian Sculpture" is the subject of a talk by Mrs. Barward in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public. Miss Holbrook will give a talk on "Egyptian Jewelry" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 2 p. m. Free to the public.

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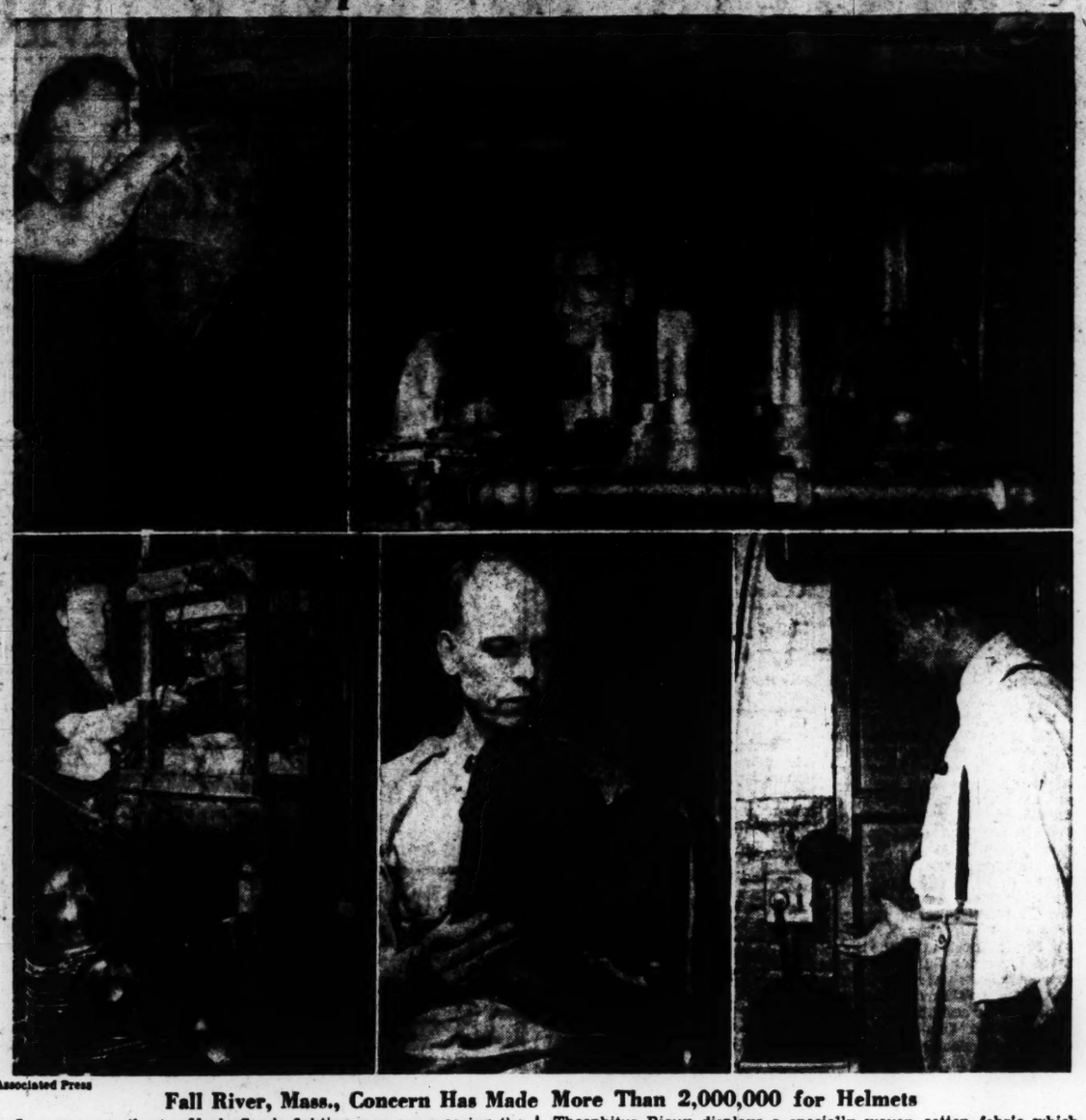
All Servicemen and Servicewomen WELCOME

Soldiers Keep Plastic Liners Under Their Hats



Associated Press

Fall River, Mass., Concern Has Made More Than 2,000,000 for Helmets

In every war theater Uncle Sam's fighting men are wearing the plastic helmet liners, produced by the Firestone Rubber & Latex Products Company at Fall River, Mass. The plastic helmet is made of specially woven cotton fabric, impregnated with a plastic, resinous material. The lightweight helmet liner is worn under the steel helmet in combat, and as a headgear, exclusive of the steel helmet, in ordinary service. The plastic helmet liner, due to its light weight, cushion against sudden blows, insulation against heat and cold, and provision for proper ventilation under all circumstances, gives to United States soldiers not only added protection but increased comfort. Top, left: Theophitus Rioux displays a specially woven cotton fabric which has been cut into the necessary design for the manufacture of a helmet liner. Top, right: Resin is put on helmet from the die, forming a tough, blow-resistant shell capable of withstanding an impact pressure up to 45 pounds. Bottom, left: Helmet liner moving off the molding machine is trimmed by Lena Joers. Center: Lieut. George B. Koch, Chemical Warfare Service, displays how the plastic helmet liner fits in steel helmet. Right: Charles W. Bentley releases a heavy steel ball which drops with a force of 45 foot-pounds pressure on each square inch, which does not even dent the helmet.

War Industries Seen in Need Of More Women

More and more women are going to be needed in war industries, and many women now in households could manage to take war jobs if they would adapt themselves to conditions, according to H. C. Houghton, Vice-President and General Manager of the Bethlehem Steel Fore River and Hingham Shipyards. He was the guest speaker at today's luncheon meeting of the Advertising Club of Boston, at the Hotel Statler.

"There are limitations on the work women can do in war industries," Mr. Houghton admitted, "but these limitations are chiefly in matters of physical strength and technical background. The lack of a technical background we can overcome to some extent by training, and the physical limitations can be reduced to a minimum by re-engineering the job, so they are less important than they might appear to be."

He declared that war industries have a responsibility in making the fullest use of the mechanical and technical abilities of women, to match the woman to the job.

Following his talk, Mr. Houghton presented the color motion picture "Ships for Victory" which the Navy has released and which describes the building of destroyer-escorts; and The Fore River Choral Society's double quartette sang.

Tobin Offers Plan to Relieve City Hall Manpower Shortage

Immediate adoption of a five-point program designed to relieve the threatened manpower shortage at City Hall, will be urged by Mayor Tobin this afternoon at a special meeting with municipal department heads in the City Council Chamber.

Drawn up within the past two months by the Municipal Manpower Commission, the program calls for cataloguing and reassigning of the jobs now held by 1,050 fathers on the City and Suffolk County pay rolls, who face the draft.

Mayor Tobin early today told a reporter that he would ask the department heads to accelerate action on the plan which, he feels, should be implemented quickly so that the City can be readied for any manpower contingency. He expects a sizeable drain on City personnel before the first of the year.

The steps which have been recommended by the six-man commission are:

1. A survey by department heads of the activities and personnel within their departments.
2. Determination of services which could be temporarily discontinued in the event of an outstanding emergency.
3. Reassignment of work to centralize several functions in one individual; or a revision of administration, as dictated by the emergency.
4. Filing with the Commission of a statement indicating the number and types of personnel which would be available for transfer to a central manpoyer pool.
5. A review by the Commission of these reports nad the development of a master replacement schedule for use if necessary.

The manpower pool would include the following classifications: Administrative, clerical, engineering, inspectional, institutional, investigational, laborers, technical, miscellaneous, and uniformed.

Allocations of manpower from this pool would follow the replacement schedule, which it was said, would be designed to expedite the movement of personnel from low priority departments to departments concerned with the safety of persons and property.

Members of the Commission, under the chairmanship of Leo Foster of the City Survey Committee, are: City Auditor, Charles J. Fox; Superintendent of Supplies, Francis X. Lang; Budget Commissioner, Hermann L. Bush; Charles McCarthy, Executive Clerk in the Auditor's office, and William Morrissey, an engineer in the Highway Division of the Public Works Department.

Racial Unity Committee Demands Action on 'Anti-Semitic Outrages'

Meeting last night in the Arlington Street Church in connection with the anti-Semitic outbreaks in Boston, the Massachusetts Citizens Committee for Racial Unity adopted the following telegram, which was sent jointly to Governor Saltonstall, Attorney General Bushnell, and Mayor Tobin:

"One hundred delegates at a meeting tonight of the Massachusetts Citizens Committee for Racial Unity, representing over 100,000 local citizens, condemned the barbarous and treasonous anti-Semitic outrages in Boston.

"We commend action taken to meet this grave situation. We urge full investigation and prosecution of instigators of anti-Semitic attacks. We strongly favor expansion of the Governor's Committee, particularly to include representatives of Labor, the Dorchester neighborhood, the Negro people, women's and youths' groups.

"The Massachusetts Citizens Committee for Racial Unity denounces the gathering tonight at New England Mutual Hall of the Friends of Charles Coughlin, since this man has been a source of opposition and danger to our war effort and the source of racial and religious disunity.

"We urge that Commissioner Stokes designate an officer to be present to ascertain whether any statements or literature at the gathering violates the Massachusetts anti-race libel statute.

"We also ask that the F. B. I. be requested to investigate this group.

"We offer the full support of this Committee in all efforts to eliminate religious and racial disturbances to insure complete unity of our State and City for victory."

This telegram was signed by Joseph Salerno, Chairman, and Seaton W. Manning, Secretary, of the Massachusetts Citizens Committee for Racial Unity.

The Committee also voted to hold a mass meeting in Dorchester on Sunday, Nov. 7, to consider this issue.

The Committee also plans to ask clergymen of all denominations to set aside a day in their churches for prayer and sermons for religious and racial unity.

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Violators of Gas Rations Sentenced

Fines which may be paid at the rate of $5 a week, jail sentences that were suspended, and probation for two years were handed out today to four Pittsfield men for violation of the gasoline rationing regulations by Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, in the United States District Court.

The men, who previously pleaded guilty to charges involving possession and transfer of "C" and "T" gasoline coupons illegally were John H. Guinan, William G. Guinan, Colin A. Keegan, and Francis E. Douglas. Each was given six months' suspended sentence, probation, and John Guinan was fined $500 while the other three were fined $200 each.

Draper Corp. Wages Raised

A wage increase of eight cents an hour dating back to April 5 has been aproved for 600 foundry employees of the Draper Corp. of Hopesdale, Mass., it was announced here today by the New England War Labor Board. The basis on which the Board let the raise go through was stated to be maladjustment.

Arthur C. Gilligan

BRUNSWICK, Maine, Oct. 26 (AP)—Arthur C. Gilligan, who passed on at a Portland hospital yesterday, was Professor of Romance Languages at Bowdoin College.

Born in East Natick, Mass., Professor Gilligan attended Natick High School and was graduated from Harvard University in 1924. He joined the Bowdoin faculty in 1925 as instructor in romance languages.

Fall Flower Show To Feature New Chrysanthemums

Millions of chrysanthemums will blaze from the corners and archways of Horticultural Hall, when the 114th annual Fall Flower Show opens there Nov. 4, 5, 6, and 7.

"The Show is particularly important this year," declares Arno H. Nehrling, Director of Exhibitions for the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, "because it has been chosen by the leading chrysanthemum developers of the country for the first public view of their productions for 1944. New Englanders will have front seats for these new flowers, into the making of which has gone years of devotion and determination.

"Among the newcomers we expect to have several hardly chrysanthemums, both those grown to resist early frost for late blooming, and those grown to flower early and thus escape the frosts."

Also in the show there will be banks of orchids from famous collections, displays of fall-berried plants and shrubs, and other special features, including a display of gourds.

For Gallantry in Action

By a Staff Photographer

Coast Guard Reservist Gets Belated Award

More than 25 years ago, Maj. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, "Daddy" of the famous Yankee Division of World War I, recommended the Silver Star award for gallantry in action for William E. Maloney of Dorchester. The latter was severely wounded and gassed when he responded to his battalion commander's call for volunteers to repair field telephone lines which had been wrecked by German artillery fire. The Dorchester veteran, employed by the State as a bank examiner, is now a Specialist, First Class, with the United States Coast Guard Temporary Reserve. The long belated award was presented to Mr. Maloney last night by [illegible] R. Ferry Collins, U. S. C. G. R., Director of the Coast C[illegible]rd in the Boston District (right, above), at ceremonies in t[illegible]s Cadet Armory.

Ration Books No. 4 Move Slowly A to E Group Shows 16,000 Drop

Food Problems in New England

Now is the time to come to the aid of your local Rationing Boards—and avoid exasperating line-ups later.

So, in effect, did Dennis C. Haley, Assistant Superintendent of Boston Schools, appeal to citizens to register this week for their No. 4 War Ration Books, at the same time sounding a warning against delaying such action.

Revealing a drop of 16,000 registrants in Boston last night as the first day of registration for Book No. 4 was completed, Mr. Haley urged those in the A to E group who did not receive their new books yesterday to apply for them at the schoolhouses today when the F to L group registers.

Teachers have been allocated in such a manner that there is practically no delay, he said, as he again emphasized that, in order to obtain the No. 4 book, registrants must bring along their No. 3 books.

But, he added, if the present decline in registrants continues throughout the week, it will mean that between 60,000 and 70,000 persons will have to obtain their ration books later from their local boards.

This not only will throw an unfair burden on boards already loaded with problems of fuel and gasoline rationing, he added, but will surely mean long, tedious waits in line for those who have passed up this opportunity to obtain their books withous fuss or delay.

Cream in Butter Class

Beginning shortly, according to the OPA, cream will be classified under the heading of butter in restaurants for the purpose of conservation. Under a new restaurant order of the OPA, servings of cream at eating places will be limited.

OPA Turkey Prices

Ceiling prices on turkeys for civilians will range from 45 to 51 cents a pound, depending on the type, weight, and age of the bird, according to the Office of Price Administration which will issue complete price schedules shortly.

Ceiling prices will go into effect next week. Until then, prices will average about one cent more a pound. War Food Administration's release of turkeys for sale to civilians—effective yesterday—prompted OPA to take the action.

Milk Supply Drops

"This is probably the last week for some time when it will be possible to find enough milk to supply 100 per cent of dealers' quotas for fluid milk sales," declared W. P. Davis, General Manager of the New England Milk Producers' Association, on the eve of the Association's 26th annual meeting in Boston today.

Mr. Davis pointed out that milk production is expected to decline sharply in the next few months as the result of farmers' inability to compete for adequate supplies of feed and labor, and the lack of any price incentive to encourage farmers to maintain production of milk.

Thanksgiving Dinners

Latest problem for the Office of Price Administration is the setting of hotel and restaurant prices for Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's eve dinners. The difficulty revolves around the fact that none of these holidays fell within the April 4 to 10 base period upon which food prices and types of meals that can be served under OPA regulations are based.

OPA Price Officer Henry Silberman conferred with members of the hotel and restaurant trade yesterday, and assured the public that the festive holiday dinners will be served as usual—but that there are still many points to be ironed out.

Maine's Spuds Dried

An estimated 135,000,000 pounds of Maine's bumper potato crop will be dehydrated in prepartion for shipment overseas, according to State Agricultural experts.

The estimated that dehydrating plants would produce 16,800,000 pounds of the "finished" product—an increase of 14,300,000 pounds over last year's production.

Jewish Youth Accuses Boston Police of Beating

Continued from Page 1

anything against the defendants because of their race or origin."

The policemen did not pursue the departing group because they "had their hands full with the remaining group," they testified.

The prosecutor before Judge Richard M. Walsh was Sergeant Bernard W. Fay, who had signed the complaint against the four.

Also testifying was Policeman Edward B. Murphy. He declared that upwards of 20 policemen eventually reached the scene of the fight.

Official reports of Policemen Fleming and Leonard to their division captain were read in court and averred that no assaults were made on the defendants by the police.

Routine Report

This point was covered "in routine" because the policemen had taken out their service sticks, they testified.

Albert Hurwitz, counsel for Blaustein, had asked whether the assault point was included because of a report that an assault charge was going to be made against Sergeant Fay.

Policeman Murphy said that he had not been motivated by any such report, nor had he heard the report.

The Dorchester courtroom was crowded by 150 spectators, who were warned by the Judge on several occasions to refrain from demonstrations.

Sergeant Fay, the prosecutor, who took the stand in his own behalf to explain his role in the arrests, testified that he was active in dispelling the crowd. "I did not know then, and I do not know now, that it was a racial fight," the Sergeant testified.

Defense Attorney Ehrmann told the court that when he was present two weeks ago at the signing of the complaint, Sergeant Fay had told the court clerk that it was a racial issue. Sergeant Fay today denied he had made such a statement, but said he had made "a proper investigation" in an unsuccessful attempt to determine the cause of the fight.

Sergeant Fay testified that the police engaged in no beatings nor used abusive language toward the defendants. Attorney Ehrmann said that testimony would be presented to show that there were beatings and abusive language.

The Sergeant insisted that the only physical contact came in "restraining" the defendants' arms. "At the station there were no visible injuries on the four," he said.

Bushnell Voices Need of New Laws

Declaring that some of the laws of Massachusetts need to be corrected if the State is to rid itself of racketeers and instigators of race riots, Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell, spoke this noon at the Shrine luncheon of Aleppo Temple at the Copley Plaza Hotel.

"Some of the laws of Massachusetts are 100 years behind the times," he said, "One is that any Massachusetts Superior Court judge can stop the prosecution of any individual. An indictment may be thrown out by the whim of a single judge. This has remained a law since 1846.

"When we asked for some funds to make such changes in the laws, the legislative committee reported back 'no legislation necessary.'"

Weather Report

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Rain

Boston and Vicinity: Moderate to occasionally heavy rain tonight and Wednesday morning. No important temperature changes.

Southwestern Maine and New Hampshire: Moderate to occasionally heavy rain except snow mixed with rain in higher elevations tonight and Wednesday morning. Not so cold tonight.

Vermont: Moderate to occasionally heavy rain except snow mixed with rain in higher elevations tonight and Wednesday morning. Not so cool tonight. Some what in north portion Wednesday morning. Fresh winds.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Moderate to occasionally heavy rain tonight and Wednesday morning. No important temperature changes. Fresh winds in the interior and strong winds along the coast.

Eastport to Block Island: Storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 10:36 p. m.; height 9.3 feet.
Wednesday, 10.46 a. m.; height 9.6 feet.

Changed Attitude Needed In Salvaging Delinquents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 26—The salvaging of delinquent boys "can become the most fascinating possible worthwhile activity" if welfare board members direct their efforts toward the individual boy, helps him and see him through, according to G. Howland Shaw, of Boston, Assistant Secretary of State, President of the Osborne Association and widely-known leader in crime prevention. Mr. Shaw spoke at a two-day Institute for Board Members of the Federation of Protestant Welfare Agencies, which opened at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here yesterday.

Discussing the need for a change of attitude from abstract interest in an institution to that of a personal responsibility for boys on the downward trend, Mr. Shaw suggested that the visit by a board member might well start out with: "How is Tony getting along?" instead of: "Is the kitchen clean?"

Understanding

His own experience as a board member of two training schools had convinced him, he said, that the most satisfactory service to be rendered one of these institutions did not lie in "having all the boys beautifully trotted out for our edification" when a visitor called, but in an understanding partnership with the superintendent of the institution, designed to help individual boys.

"We labor under the disadvantage of belonging to a successful, respected group of society," Mr. Shaw declared. "Therefore, the sustained delinquent starts out by not liking us. He concludes that we have something to put over. That bridging of the gap between these boys and those of us from respected society is a difficult problem.

"Responsibility to an abstract building is one thing, but just let me know five or 10 or 15 or 20 boys in that institution who are real to me, and my idea of responsibility is going to be very real to me and probably exceedingly painful.

Complacent Tendency

"We tend to be enormously complacent. You know that even the best institutions have failures to record and these failures are expansive. The public isn't much interested in places for juvenile delinquents. These are just 'places for bad boys,' but if we talk about individual boys, giving Johnny's and Tony's criminal record, describing their lives, showing that Tony's life is a part of your life, there will be no question of your ability to get your agency across."

The depth of the board member's feeling will be fully tested, Mr. Shaw added, when he is forced to consider whether a better training program might have saved the boy from going to a reformatory.

"You'll feel pretty terribly bad," he emphasized, "and you'll probably want to see him through another institution."

Dr. James G. McDonald, adviser to he Blue Network on Postwar Relations, will be the chief speaker at today's sessions.

The story of how one American city has found a strikingly successful answer to the problem of juvenile delinquency will be told in this newspaper shortly in a series of articles by Laura Haddock of The Christian Science Monitor's staff. The series will begin in a few days.

Coeds Parade in Kilts

Wide World

Girls Step In as Lads Go Off to War

The manpower shortage has wrought many wonders in the land, and now, for the first time in its 25-year history, the Carnegie Tech Kiltie Band has admitted women members—three of them to be exact. The 65-piece band also includes 95 soldiers from the Army specialized training program, who must wear uniforms while playing in the band. This photo shows some of the changes—William Carpenter, Ada Marraccini, and Private Harold A. List, all members of the Kiltie Band.

La Guardia Calls City Council To Consider Hart Ouster Move

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 26—The hot back-and-forth of it between the Democratic-engineered City Council Inquiry Committee investigating the Fiorello H. La Guardia Administration of city affairs and the Fusion Mayor was headed up anew today.

Latest developments are a call by Mayor La Guardia for a special City Council meeting at 1 p. m. tomorrow to consider the recommendation of his Commissioner of Investigation, William B. Herlands, for the removal of Councilman Walter R. Hart, Chairman and Counsel of the Committee Investigating the La Guardia Administration, and counteraction by Mr. Hart in demanding removal of Mr. Herlands.

The attack on the Mayoral investigator came at a public hearing of the councilmanic inquirers yesterday to get into the record evidence which Mr. Hart declared had been suppressed in the Herlands findings on his services after he became a councilman while holding a $17,500-a-year job as counsel for the Green Bus Lines, Inc., acting in cases involving the City.

Mr. Herlands, who charged that this involved violation of City Charter forbiddance that any councilman should appear as attorney before any City agency, or be interested in any contract the expense of which is payable from the City treasury, cited Mr. Hart's appearance for the lines when the City sought to recover an alleged over-payment of $12,369 on school bus tickets, and for his client's successful application for the return of $5,000 deposited with the City in line with bus service.

Mr. Hart contends that the Herlands report to the Mayor caused a deliberately erroneous impression through suppression of evidence, basing his ouster-attack on testimony yesterday by Robert Moses, Park Commissioner, that the Parkway Authority, before which he appeard as private counsel for the lines, was not a city, but a state, agency, deriving no revenue from the City Treasury.

Other testimony by Edward L. Lazansky, onetime Presiding Judge of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, was to the effect that Mr. Hart's appearance for the lines had not been a charter violation, since it was merely an informal conference at which he served as a benefactor of the City to advise the company to pay for printing of the tickets.

In turning upon Mr. Herlands, Mr. Hart denounced the Department of Investigation as the La Guardia "Gestapo" and charged that the attack on him was devised "to take away the spotlight from 123 charter violations uncovered by the City Council Committee."

Anniversary Program Held At Chapel Hill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—Commemorating the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the laying of the cornerstone of the University of North Carolina, a reenactment of the scene which took place on October 12, 1793, was witnessed by an audience of several thousand persons, including Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Aviation trainees located here.

A replica of the stone to which the cement was applied by Grand Master William Richardson Davie, in the presence of fellow Revolutionary heroes, was placed in its proper position, tested by the plumb and the level, and laid by the unchanging ritual of Freemasonry, a century and a half after the meeting here of the Grand Lodge which gave the oldest state university in America its blessing.

The Grand Master, the Senior Grand Warden and the Junior Grand Warden participating in the exercises, which were held in the Masonic rectangle around which the "East," "West" and "South" buildings stand, with the old well in the center, like an altar, were dressed as those who laid the original cornerstone. Appropriate music was rendered by a choir, accompanied by a melodeon.

Preceding the Masonic exercises, a program marked by simplicity featured this year's observance of University Day, with Harold W. Dodds, President of Princeton University, the Alma Mater of Mr. Davie, as guest speaker. An address on the significance of the day was given by Dr. Frank Porter Graham, President of the University of North Carolina, units of which are located in Chapel Hill, Raleigh, and Greensboro.

It was pointed out by President Graham that "those who established the University of North Carolina differed widely in their religious and economic viewpoints, but they were united in the fervor of their patriotism and their sponsorship of the new institution, provided for in the State's original constitution, drawn up in 1776, before the Revolutionary War had been fought and won.

"The sponsor to whom history accords the principal role was William Richardson Davie, known as 'the father of the University,' who in addition to being a Revolutionary hero and one of the framers of the Constitution, was both Grand Master of Masons and Governor of the State."

Fur Seal Herd Value Put at $100,000,000

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP) — The famous fur seal herd of the Pribilof Islands, representing 85 per cent of fur seals in the world, has grown to between 2,500,000 and 2,750,000 animals and now has a capital value of about $100,000,000, the Interior Department announced yesterday.

The Pribilofs are in the Bering Sea, west of Alaska, and the seals are owned by the United States Government. The herd was down to 130,000 animals in 1910 when the Government took over sealing operations.

It was announced also that this year's take of furs, which has arrived safely in the United States, amounts to 117,164 skins—largest since 1910—and at current prices will be worth about $5,000,000 after processing.

WFA to Increase Use Of Dehydrated Foods

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP)—The War Food Administration plans to expand its program for shipping compressed dehydrated foods to the combat zones, a plan that saves valuable shipping space.

Compression methods have worked for beets, onions, and carrots, the agency said today, and the system will be extended gradually to other suitable foods.

The process of driving air out of the food helps also to conserve vitamins, WFA added.

House Tax Heads Lean Closer To 10 P. C. General Sales Levy

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 — The House Ways and Means Committee is manifesting an increasing support of a general retail sales tax.

It isn't that the Committee likes a sales tax more, but it appears to like all other proposed taxes, less.

The Administration, which has consistently resisted a sales tax, was faced with this situation today:

It affirms that at least a $10,000,000,000 increase in revenue, syphoning off that much of surplus purchasing power from eager spenders, is essential to avert dangerous inflation.

Liquor Tax Boost

The Committee approved an increase from $6 to $10 a gallon in the Federal excise tax on liquor. It rejected all proposals for increased levies on tobacco and gasoline.

The liquor tax increase, which had been proposed by the Treasury, would increase the federal levy from $1.50 to $2.50 a quart of 100-proof spirits.

The Committee also approved increases in beer and wine taxes. It estimated that these and the higher liquor taxes would bring in $557,000,000 additional revenue a year. END INSERT A

The House Committee, led by its Republican members, has been shying away from all taxes, and only now is beginning to show a sympathetic interest in the mildest conceivable schedule of slighty higher excise taxes which wouldn't bring in more than $1,250,000,000.

There remains a general sales tax which at 10 per cent would yield approximately $6,000,000,000. Indications are that the Committee is ready to tell the Administration, in effect, that it better get behind the sales tax or face the prospect of getting nothing at all.

Treasury Plan Ignored

It is evident that the Committee is turning entirely from the Treasury tax proposals. It has dumped to one side the recommendations advanced by Secretary Henry Morgenthau, Jr., and Mr. Fred Vinson, Director of the Office of Economic Stabilization.

The only proposals it is showing any signs of embracing are those which have just been before it by Colin F. Stam, chief of the staff of the Congressional Joint Committee on Internal-Revenue Taxation. These are entirely excise taxes, and some of those which he laid before the Committee were:

Increase in first-class postage rates from two cents on local deliveries to three cents, and from three cents on out-of-town deliveries to four cents, estimated to produce a total of $120,000,000, and an increase of air-mail postage from six cents an ounce to 10 cents an ounce, estimated to produce $44,000,000 additional.

Would Up Gasoline Tax

Increase in the tax on beer from $7 a barrel to $8 a barrel to produce about $70,000,000 additional. The Treasury had asked a tax of $10 a barrel to produce $210,500,000 additional.

A graduated schedule of increases on wines to produce about $41,600,000 instead of the $61,000,000 asked by the Treasury.

Increase in cigarette taxes to produce $125,000,000 more, instead of $371,300,000 as asked by the Treasury.

Increase of the electrical-energy tax from 3½ per cent to 5 per cent to produce $25,400,000.

Special tax of 4 per cent on pari-mutuel wagers, estimated to produce $22,000,000.

Increase in tax on local telephone calls from 10 per cent to 15 per cent—instead of the 25 per cent asked by the Treasury—and in the long distance calls from 20 to 25 per cent—estimated to produce $48,000,000 additional revenue.

Increase in the tax on transportation of persons from 10 per cent to 15 per cent, to produce an estimated $75,000,000 additional. The Treasury has asked for a 25 per cent rate to produce $212,000,000.

The technicians on the Joint Committee also recommend moderate increases in taxes on cabarets, admissions, club dues, bowling alleys, furs, toilet preparations, luggage and electric light bulbs and radio tubes.

The impression prevails that the excise proposals listed by Mr. Stam will be accepted by the Committee rather than the stiffer Treasury recommendations, and that if the Administration hopes to get any tax increase which will even partially bridge the growing inflationary gap, it will have to come to the adoption of some kind of sales tax.

N. Y. Sees Millions in Antiques

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 26—Fine furniture and household articles the "production plant" of 250 years ago turned out are today enjoying boom business, according to sponsors of the New York Antiques Fair, now on at the Commodore Hotel, where it will continue through Oct. 29. The scarcity of output from the modern factories has brought antiques into rapidly growing public favor, C. J. Nuttall, who planned and arranged the exhibition, declared.

"Antiques are replacing modern furniture in many homes," he said. "A type of purchaser, previously not interested in period furniture made in an earlier day is coming into the picture.

Antiques are in demand both for their utility and for the beauty of line they have always had, but which has not, up to now, been so generally appreciated. In many instances, the motive seems to be to achieve a 'resetting of childhood' and enjoyment in living with old tables, old chairs and other pieces of grandmother's day."

The antiques on display fill 150 booths and represent an estimated value of $3,500,000. Exhibitors are dealers and collectors chiefly from New England, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio and New York.

An American grandfather clock, more than eight feet tall, made in Philadelphia about 1760, is one of the important pieces. A group of primitives includes a painting of "The Battle of Lake Erie" by an unknown artist. Others among many outstanding examples of early furniture are a New England trestle-foot cupboard, an original John Seymour desk, two mahogany Chippendale chairs of 1770, and a gentleman's vanity case once owned by Gov. Samuel Tucker of New Jersey.

History, through silver, can be taught by a study of a special educational feature of the show, that of the Society of Antique Silver Dealers of America, Mr. Nuttall said. Several hundred items, including many historically famous pieces, are in this collection.

The silver exhibit covers workmanship from the time of Queen Elizabeth to that of George IV. As object lessons in history, the silver articles will serve to waken a more lively interest in the people from whose racial stock the founders of America came, Mr. Nuttall held, adding that this is another step in tightening the bond between England and the United States in fighting the war for freedom.

Many novelties, small and large bric-a-brac, treasures from the hobby corner, are also on view. Staffordshire ware includes many chicken-shaped dishes which once served as egg holders; also a large white elephant decorated with pink roses and weighing about 20 pounds.

Holy Land Relics, Present Mystery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York, Oct. 26

A large collection of mysteriously inscribed stone seals and hardened clay tablets containing records in ancient cueiform writing is included in the New York Antiques Fair, in progress at the Commodore Hotel.

The seals and tablets are said to have been excavated in Mesopotamia and are relics of Babylon, Ninevah, and other vanished cities.

Wanted—New OPA Director for N. Y.: Civil Service Job

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 26—The New York Regional Office of Price Administration is looking for a new director following the resignation of Sylvan L. Joseph from the post on Oct. 21, and in appealing for a new head, the OPA denied that numerous resignations of key executives threatened collapse of the office here.

The search for a new OPA head is being made by the the United States Civil Service Commission in an advertisement announcing an open competitive examination for the directorship, which carried with it an annual salary of $8,000. Applications must be filed not later than Oct. 30.

The applicant, the announcement said, must have had broad, successful, extensive and progressively important full-time paid executive experience in business, industry or commerce in administrative capacity involving the direction of large forces of persons engaged in a variety of employments.

The Commission also disclosed that there are "hundreds of job openings with the OPA here at salaries ranging from $1,971 to $4,428 a year. A great proportion of the jobs are said to be connected with administration of rent control, which goes into effect in New York City, Nassau and Suffolk Counties on Nov. 1.

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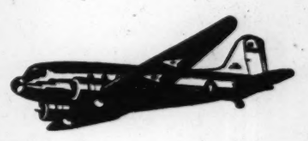

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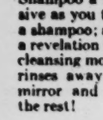

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ANOTHER REASON FOR GOODYEAR LEADERSHIP

When officers and men go out to board the giant sea-planes used for patrol bombing and transport, they're carried in a little "personnel boat."

Very often the sea is rough. The small boat pitches and tosses on the waves, threatening severe damage to the thin "skin" of the big plane.

Goodyear went to work on this problem and devised a special type of Airfoam cushioning using prewar stocks — a gunwale pad which fits over the sides of the personnel boats . . . gives them "soft shoulders" . . . prevents damage when making contact with the huge flying ship.

Airfoam is made by "beating" liquid latex until it bubbles up as air-filled foam — millions of tiny air pillows. Popular for furniture, automobile seats and mattresses, Airfoam today has gone to war. When peace comes again, you will have increased opportunity to enjoy the luxurious comfort provided by this revolutionary cushioning material.

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GOODYEAR
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Equal Rights Amendment Held Peril to Safeguards

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Passage of the equal rights amendment for women would make for great confusion and the loss of many of the safeguards so arduously won for women in industry, Miss Margaret Wiesman told members of the West Roxbury Woman's Club this afternoon.

Among the laws imperiled would be those regulating hours, employment of young girls, and exposure to industrial processes which are particularly hazardous to women, she said. State minimum wage laws would also be wiped out, according to Miss Wiesman, who is Executive Secretary of the Consumers League of Massachusetts.

She said she felt that the support of the amendment by women of the professional, business, and leisure class was due to the fact that it was difficult for these women to understand the needs of working women who have so many fewer benefits and privileges.

Miss Wiesman spoke on "Labor —National and International" at a meeting arranged by the International Relations Committee of the Club. Lack of a well-defined, unified labor policy will be as much of a handicap to American participation in international postwar planning for social progress as it is today on the home front, she declared. This "serious homefront lack" she ascribed partly to the split in labor and the fact that labor leaders do not look to the Secretary of Labor as their spokesman, and partly to the Administration's having set up too many duplicating agencies that deal with labor.

Miss Wiesman paid tribute to the United States Women's Bureau under Mary Anderson for being prepared for the war with analyses of British experience and blueprints based on these studies showing how various industrial jobs could be taken over by women.

She also said she had found a growing interest, on the part of the general public, in labor problems and a realization that we cannot have social progress without a well-integrated labor group and a co-operative policy on the part of management.

Regional Meetings

Instead of the regular fall meeting of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, regional conferences are being held this year so that more members will be able to attend and thus keep in closer touch with Federation activities. Such a conference, sponsored by the 13th District, will be held tomorrow at the Worcester Woman's Club at 10:30 a. m. Mrs. Herbert F. French, State President, and various State chairmen will speak. Lunch will be served at 1 o'clock in the Wesley Methodist Church, and the afternoon session will include an address by Walter Durante, world traveler and news analyst.

Homemaking Training

Camp Fire Girls will tell you that training in homemaking holds as important a place in their wartime program as in their normal peacetime program. And the series of "Fair-less Fairs" held by them in Brookline, Melrose, Lynn, Norwood, Somerville, Stoughton, and Sherborn this month have given ample proof of the practicality of their "Serve by Saving" war service project. In each case the girls have exhibited vegetables, fruits, pickles, fruit juices, and jams canned and in many cases raised by themselves.

Climax of this particular phase of their work came last Saturday, when winners of blue ribbons at the local "Fairs" entered their exhibits in a final fair held in connection with the sixth annual conference of the Greater Boston Camp Fire Girls at the Boston Y. W. C. A. Miss Joan Rizzo, age 11, of Norwood Camp Fire Girls, won the blue ribbon for her jar of whole tomatoes, judged the best exhibit in the Fair. First prize in applesauce went to Elizabeth Stevens, age 13, of Brookline; in pickles, to Virginia Woodman, age 15, of Swampscott; pears, Nancy Dunakin, age 13, of Cambridge; blueberries, Marion Harris, age 11, of Stoughton; beans and swiss chard, Polly Mayer, age 13, of Sherborn; carrots, Barbara Munson, age 11, of Stoughton; plums, Charlotte Alber, age 13, of Somerville; beats, Mary Walsh, age 11, of Peabody.

Point Budgeting

What the homemaker can learn from a restaurant in the way of budgeting points, planning menus, and marketing will be the substance of a talk by John W. Stokes, President of the Massachusetts Restaurant Association, before the New England Woman's Press Association tomorrow. Lieut. Danny Kennedy, who has just returned from North Africa, will share the program, which begins at 2:30. The meeting will be held at the Women's Republican Club and Mrs. John Pfeiffer will preside.

Service Parade

A parade of Wacs, Waves, Spars, Marines, and members of the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps is to be the special feature of the annual luncheon and bridge given by the South End Day Nursery Auxiliary at the Copley-Plaza tomorrow. Mrs. Herbert F. Jenkins of Brookline is General Chairman; Mrs. Harry Wyman Barrett of West Newton is planning the bridge; and Mrs. Frank R. Fayerweather of Brookline has charge of the parade entitled "Show of the Hour."

Lillian Gish to Speak

Miss Lillian Gish, star of stage and screen, will be guest speaker at tomorrow's first Morning of Diversion program at 11 o'clock at the New England Mutual Hall. This is the 11th season in which these programs have been sponsored by Mrs. William Dana Orcutt.

Meeting Tomorrow

Arlington Woman's Republican Club—Jarvis Hunt, President of the Massachusetts Senate, will speak in American Legion Hall, 374 Massachusetts Avenue, 2 p. m.; his subject: "A Return to Democracy, or the Republican Party in 1944." Mrs. Herbert Reed and Miss Esther Bailey will be hostesses.

Melrose Highlands Woman's Club—Mrs. Adonis D. Howard, Chairman of Art, will present Alice M. Maginnis speaking on "Chinese Art," at a luncheon meeting at Corinthian Hall.

Boston Colony National Society of New England Women—There will be an exhibit of shawls and a talk by Mrs. Frank Brigham. Mrs. L. L. Wilkins of Medford will preside; the meeting is at the College Club at 2 p. m.

Revere Woman's Club—Silver tea at the First Congregational Church, 2:30 p. m., with music and a program of readings. Mrs. Alva W. Jefts is President.

Citizenship Status Urged For Children

"We in the United States have not developed a citizenship that includes children," said Dr. Roma Gans of Teachers College, Columbia University, in summarizing the recommendations and observations of the 10th biennial conference of the National Association for Nursery Education which closed here yesterday.

"If we accord children the real status of citizenship in the future we will not only have to include them more fully in plans of the community and life in general but we shall have to be realistic and increase the money we spend to make their welfare a certainty," Dr. Gans went on.

To bring this to pass they will have to be regarded as something more than "underfoot in a crisis," she said, and declared that what America is willing to promise its children for the postwar depends upon whether its citizens will take a stand to pay for health and welfare services or will demand lower taxes and then face the consequences of another depression period with all that it does to youth.

"Plans are being made now for a new kind of community—local, national and international—which we shall become aware of within the next few years. Already we can discern those who would lower taxes and then face the consequences in community life, while others are pushing a tax enough to meet the needs of a reshuffling society. There is no neutral position. Either we are for an America which plans and pays for the full status of its children or for a low tax, sordid, insincere life for our children," Dr. Gans said.

N. Searle Light of Hartford, Conn., director of the Bureau of Supervision, Connecticut State Department of Education, was elected President, and Miss Amy Hostler, of Mills Training School, New York City, the retiring President, was elected to the governing board. Other officers chosen include Dr. Katherine Roberts, of the Merrill-Palmer School, Detroit, as First Vice-President; James Hymes, Assistant Director of the child service division, Kaiser Shipbuilding Corporation, Swan Island, Ore., as Second Vice-President; and Miss Dura-Louise Cockrell, Assistant Works Supervisor, Federal Works Agency, Boston, as Secretary-Treasurer.

Mail's In, Boys!

By a Staff Photographer

List of Names Is a Popular Spot

At Army and Navy Guest House of the Volunteers of America, servicemen may come at any hour of day or night and find a welcome. Located just off Scollay Square, it is a strictly usable and utilitarian place, where the boys don't have to worry about marking up the oriental rugs. Here Seaman First-Class James R. Gassaway of Uniontown, Ky., stands by to hand out mail.

Army Training Unit Commander Named

War Activities in New England

Major William H. Meanix, a Boston high school drill instructor for the past 18 years, has been appointed by the Army as commanding officer of the Army Specialized Training Unit at Northeastern University, Dr. Carl S. Ell, President of the University, announced today.

Major Meanix will be in charge of 350 trainees in a basic Army program which starts at the University on Nov. 13. Men will start arriving on Nov. 8.

Graduated from Boston English High School in 1911 and from Harvard in 1917, Major Meanix starred in the hurdles in both high school and college.

Honorably discharged as a 1st lieutenant in the first World War, Major Meanix has been in the Army reserve for 25 years and was promoted to his present rank in 1936. He was called to active service June 29, 1942, in World War II.

Ship Launching

The annual homecoming week end for Colby College graduates will be celebrated this year with a ship launching. On Sunday the liberty ship Jeremiah Chaplin, named for Colby's first president, will be christened at the South Portland yards of the New England Shipbuilding Company, with Mrs. Julius Seelye Bixler, wife of Colby's president, as the sponsor. Arrangements are being made to admit Colby alumni to the ceremony which will be held at 1 p. m., followed by a banquet in Portland to celebrate the 125th anniversary of the founding of the college by Dr. Chaplin in 1818. Colby men and women from all over New England are expecting to attend.

Air Forces Day

Governor Saltonstall for the State and Mayor Tobin for the City have designated Oct. 28 as Air Forces Day. Observance of the day will include a parade, in which 300 members of the cast of the United States Army Air Forces play, "Winged Victory," which opens at the Shubert Theater Nov. 2, will participate. The cast will be greeted at the State House by Governor Saltonstall. After the ceremonies at the State House the parade will continue to City Hall. From City Hall the marchers will continue down Washington Street to Temple Place, where they will swing up to Tremont Street and thence to the Shubert Theater, where they will disband.

Army-Navy 'E' Award

The Hercules Powder Company of Mansfield, Mass., will be awarded the Army-Navy "E" on Thursday, with ceremonies starting at 3:30 p. m. Individual "E" pins will be awarded to the employees of the Mansfield plant, which manufactures synthetic resins for protective coatings, special seagoing paints, and waterproof and fireproof fabrics. The pennant will be presented by Col. Frank O. Robinson from Camp Myles Standish. A representative of the U. S. Navy will make the token award of "E" pins by presenting them to a group of five men and women employees representing the plant force.

Sherman Promoted

Forest J. Sherman of Melrose, Mass., has been promoted from a Navy Captain to a Rear Admiral as a result of the Senate's confirmation yesterday of the nomination. He was the only New Englander named.

Servicemen Praise Haven From Busy City Streets

By Laura Haddock

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

That servicemen often want—more than anything else—just a place where they may come in off the street and enjoy themselves has been recognized by the Volunteers of America through operation of its Army and Navy Guest House just off Scollay Square.

At this practical and unadorned House, at 17 Hanover Street, men in uniform may spend an evening or a night absolutely free of charge. If all the beds are occupied—and they usually are, since there are only 23 of them as yet—the man may have a warm quilt and curl up on a davenport or on the floor. It costs him nothing and he may sleep as late as he wishes. Each man gets clean linen on his cot and a fresh towel next morning.

For lack of money, the Volunteers, who have been aiding the needy for many years, have not been able to install showers yet, but they hope to do so eventually. They want to enlarge the sleeping quarters and open up a modest dining room where the men may have breakfast, also without charge. The corporation is not a member of the Community Fund and depends wholly upon individual contributions from those who know about its work.

On a Well-Known Spot

The premises where the Guest House is located will have memories for many Bostonians, for they once housed the famous downtown Marston's restaurant—landmark of Boston a generation ago.

It costs the Volunteers of America approximately $125 a week to run the Guest House, the largest part of this expense going for laundry bills. There is little overhead otherwise, for the single night-man and day-man handle the place virtually alone.

"We don't fuss over the men," Mrs. Nellie M. Duncan, executive secretary of the Volunteers, told us. "We let them make their own fun." There are piles of books around the recreation rooms—not very new books, to be sure—and heaps of magazines donated by friends. There are two upright pianos, a ping-pong table, a billiard table, and a checker-board.

A huge sepia photograph of Gen. Douglas MacArthur decorates one wall. Across from the General's photograph is a blackboard on which are names of men for whom mail is waiting. There is a radio in one corner. One of the most popular spots in the room is the table which holds the typewriter. Here a man may type his letters home, on stationery furnished free, at 10 cents a half-hour.

Informality Is Appreciated

The informality of the Guest House is answering a real need, as evidenced by the number of men who make use of it. In a single night men have registered from: New Mexico, Wisconsin, South Carolina, New York, London, Illinois, the District of Columbia, Pennsylvania, Texas, Georgia, and Connecticut.

Mothers of the men have written, "God bless you for being so kind to our boys."

The Guest House was opened in May, 1942. Since then, 11,000 soldiers and sailors have been put up there overnight, and 27,000 have come in for an evening's recreation.

The boys may, if they wish, use the Guest House for nothing more than a place to check parcels, and nearly 6,000 have made use of this service alone.

There is nothing ostentatious about the Guest House but, possibly for this very reason, it is filling a real need.

The Volunteers will, in addition, go on with their Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners to the needy this year, as always. They will also hold their Old Folks' Christmas Party, at which every guest receives a dollar bill to spend as he or she wishes. Last year, one woman changed hers into dimes and spent it going every day to a movie "where it was warm."

Free Training to Be Provided Disabled New England Veterans

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP)—New England veterans of the present war who return from the battlefronts unable to find jobs because of disabilities will be trained for re-employment at the Government's expense, the Veterans Administration stated today in a letter to Representative George J. Bates (R) of Massachusetts.

Courses up to four years will be given, and increased pensions will be paid while the veteran is undergoing his schooling.

The pensions will total $80 a month for a single man, $90 for a married man, $95 for man, wife and one child, and $5 for each additional child, and $10 for each dependent parent.

On top of the pensions, the Veterans Administration is authorized to pay the cost of tuition, books, supplies and other expenses "deemed necessary to the proper pursuit and successful completion of the approved course or courses of training," said H. V. Stirling, Director of Vocational Rehabilitation Service.

All such training must be taken within six years after the end of the war, under provisions of the Act which authorized them, Mr. Stirling told Mr. Bates.

Field offices of the Veterans Administration are handling such requests for training, including the Veterans Administration facilities at Boston, which Mr. Stirling said would provide all the necessary information for applicants in Massachusetts.

To be eligible for the training the man, or woman, must have been in active military or naval service after December 6, 1941, and during the war, and must have received an honorable discharge.

The applicant must have a disability incurred in or aggravated by his service, for which pension is payable under veterans' legislation, and must be in need of vocational rehabilitation to overcome the handicap of such disability, said Mr. Stirling.

Nine N. E. Soldiers Killed in Action

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP)—Nine New Englanders are among 255 United States soldiers killed in action in the European, North African and Pacific areas, the War Department announced yesterday.

Names listed in the North African area include casualty reports received from operations in Sicily.

The New England killed and next of kin:

European Area

Connecticut

Malchiodi, Sergeant Peter B., Jr.—Peter B. Malchiodi, father, Clinton.

Massachusetts

Gula, Technical Sergeant Stanley J.—Mrs. John Gula, mother, South Hadley Falls.

Patten, Second Lieut. Irving B.—Mrs. Florence C. Patten, mother, Quincy.

New Hampshire

Roux, Staff Sergeant Joseph H. W.—Oscar Roux, father, Manchester.

Wheadon, Sergeant Elmer D.—Mrs. Lillie Wheadon, mother, Raymond.

North African Area

Connecticut

Lazuk, Private John—Mrs. Sarah Lazuk, mother, Uncasville.

Theophilos, Private James G.—George A. Theophilos, father, Litchfield.

Massachusetts

Carney, Corporal John F.—Mrs. Kathryn Carney, mother, Peabody.

Oakes, Staff Sergeant Sheldon E.—Mrs. Sarah E. Oakes, grandmother, Brookline.

Pacific Area

Connecticut

Horvath, Staff Sergeant Joseph—Mrs. Ruth Anne Gannon, sister, Bridgeport.

Constitutionality OPA Up for Test

Assurance that the United States Supreme Court will consider the question of constitutionality of regulations of the Office of Price Administration was seen in legal circles today in advices from Washington that the petition of two Boston meat dealers to present their appeal to the Supreme Court had been granted.

The petition was that of Benjamin Rottenberg and Albert Yakus, Boston meat wholesalers convicted of price ceiling violations in the United States District Court, where they were each fined $1,000 and sentenced to six months in jail.

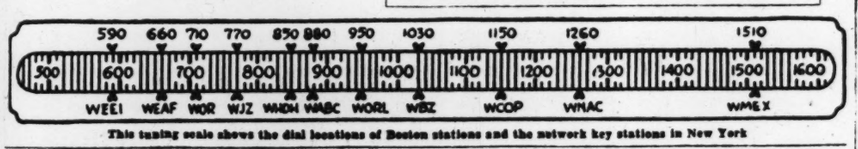
Their case was taken to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals on a question of constitutionality, but the decision of the District Court was upheld.

The United States Solicitor-General has granted the petition to present the appeal to the Supreme Court.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight: A New Monitor International News Program
YANKEE NETWORK STATIONS 6:30 P. M.



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
3:00 "Mary Marlin": sk	Morton Downey, songs	"Woman of America": sk	Sheelah Carter, news	Musical Fantasy
3:15 Across the Caribbean	News; Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Concert Orchestra	Musical Fantasy
3:30 News; Snapshots	United Nations Relief:	"Pepper Young's Family"	Yankee House Party: Va-	Gene Autry and the
3:45 "Help Wanted"	Studio or.: speaker	"Right to Happiness": sk	riety show with orch.	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00 Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, news	"Francine Presents"
4:15 Reporter; news	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Across the Footlights	Jimmy Murray, Minstrel
4:30 Book Talk	Air Express Music	Lorenzo Jones: sketch	Mail Speed Ahead: Waves	Earl Hines's Orchestra,
4:45 Defense: "Date"	Musical Poll of Hits	Young Widder Brown: sk	Variety Program	Frankie Masters' Orch
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies:	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra
5:15 E. Howe, m. c.	"Dick Tracy": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"The Black Hood": sk	Irish Melodies
5:30 "Follies"; Quartet	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Chick Carter": sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45 Ben Bernie Tribute	'Capt. Midnight': sketch	'Front Page Farrell': sk	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00 "Page One": news	Terry and the Pirates	News; Commentator	News service	Sport comment
6:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	News Highlights	The Melodeers	Musical Program	Moment Musicale
6:30 "Musically Yours"	Concert Hall	Music for Moderns: songs	Manhattan at World News	Moment Musicale
6:45 News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Concert Hall	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendesvous	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Show Tune Time; Music	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Political talk
7:15 Harry James's Or.	Sporteast	J. W. Vandercook, news	Dave Rose's Orchestra	Richard Salinger, news
7:30 American Melody	Adrian and Alice, songs	"Salute to Youth": Ray-	"Confidentially Yours"	Royal Light Guartette
7:45 Hour: songs; orch	"D'Artega Presents"	mond Paige's Or.; sol'sts	Fred Lang, news	Musical Comedy Hits
8:00 "Big Town": drama	Earl Godwin, news	Ginny Simms: inter-	Treasury Star Parade	Studio speaker
8:15 "The White Lie"	"Lum 'n' Abner"	views; orchestra	News service	Bill Dooley's Orchestra
8:30 Judy Canova Show:	Ed "Archie" Gardner's	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Music That Endures":	The Attucks Chorus
8:45 comedy; or.; news	Variety Show; guests	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Attilio Baggiore; chor	The Attucks Chorus
9:00 "Burns and Allen":	Famous Jury Trials	Mystery Theater; Geof-	Gabriel Heatter, news	Variety Hour
9:15 or.; comedy; guests	Famous Jury Trials	rey Barnes, narrator	Gracie Fields' Show	Variety Hour
9:30 Report to Nation	Joe Reichman's Orch.	"Fibber McGee & Molly"	American Forum of Air:	Variety Hour
9:45 Report to Nation	Dance Orchestra; songs	"Fibber McGee & Molly"	'Anti-Poll Tax Bill"	Variety Hour
10:00 "Suspense": drama	Raymond Gram Swing	Bob Hope's Variety Show:	American Forum of Air	News Service: Music
10:15 "Suspense": drama	Marvin Jones, talk	comedy; songs; orch.	Sunny Skylar, songs	Polish Information Dr.
10:30 Congress Speaks	"This Nation at War":	Red Skelton and Co.	Paul Schubert, news	Tommy Carr's Orch.
10:45 'Foreign Corresp'd'	speakers; interviews	Red Skelton and Co.	Musical Roundup	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra
11:00 News; World War II	Newscast	News; Weather; Organ	News service	Jan Savitt's Orchestra
11:15 "Jam"; Weather	Harry Green's Orchestra	Richard Harkness, news	Arthur Mann fr'm L'ndon	Count Basie's Orchestra
11:30 Colonel Stoopnagle;	Fishermen's Program	'Words at War': drama-	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45 comedy; songs; or	Jerry Wald's Orchestra	tized War Books	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Day's End; news

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31 m.

London—6:00 p. m.—Famous Names "Nelson" GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.4 b.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

London—6:15 p. m.—Into Battle. GSC, 9.58 meg. 31.3 m; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

Caracas—8:30 p. m.—Stories of Venezuela. TOWA 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—8:45 p. m.—Meet John Londoner. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.68 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.9 meg., 25.3 m.

London—9:15 p. m.—Experiment in Freedom. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.34 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

London—11:30 p. m.—Music of Gustav Holst. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.34 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.10 m.; GRT, 7.15 meg., 41.68 m.; GRX, 9.60 meg., 30.90 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Melrose Woman Elected

Miss Marie Jenkins of Trinity Church, Melrose, was elected president of the Young People's Fellowship of the Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts at the concluding session of the twenty-second annual conference held over the week end.

Wednesday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX 1510kc-100m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; music	Organ Melodies	
7:15 News; Bill Elliot	Newscast	Dress Parade; Weather	News comment	
7:30 Music; news	Musical program	News service	Music; "Band Box"	N. E. Fellowship: religious
7:45 News; Rideout	Musical Program! News	Reveille Roundup	Musical Clock	N. E. Fellowship: religious
8:00 News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	Musical Toast	News service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Church in the Wildwood	Musical Toast	'George & Dixie'; news	Musical Timetable
8:30 Carl Moore's Show	Nancy Lee: women's pgm	News service	Louise Morgan Interv'ws	Musical Timetable
8:45 Carl Moore; news	Newscast	Talk on Food	Louise Morgan Interv'ws	Musical Timetable
9:00 "Morning Ladies"	The Breakfast Club	Home Forum; talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 School of the Air:	The Breakfast Club	Church in the Wildwood	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 "New Horizons"	The Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time
9:45 Food Fair; talk	The Breakfast Club	News service	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time
10:00 "Valiant Lady"	Morning Market Basket	"Lora Lawton": sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Musical program
10:15 American Stories	Music; B. Amer. Music	"The Open Door": sk.	"Yankee Tune Factory"	L. Grossman, talk
10:30 Moneymoon Hill	Fishermen's Pgm; news	"Helpmate": sketch	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children	"Tops in Bands"	Parade of Stars	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Mason
11:00 News; "Caribbean"	Breakfast Music	"Road of Life": sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Kick-Conga
11:15 "Second Husband"	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade": sketch	New England Cupboard	Francine Presents
11:30 "Bright Horizon"	News commentator	Brave Tomorrow: drama	Happy Joe and Ralph	Organ recital
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Lily Carthew Interviews	'David Harum": sketch	Imogene Wolcott: 'Food'	News service
12:00 Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Quartet; Weather	Boake Carter, news	Jussi Bjoerling, songs
12:15 "Big Sister": sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	'Spotlight Revue"	The Pepper Shaker
12:30 "Helen Trent": sk	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, talk	Window; Musical R'dup	Italian Melodies
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: speakers; music	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking: news	The Little Show	News service	Italian Melodies
1:15 "Ma Perkins"	ABC's of OPA	The Little Show	Jack Berch and His Boys	"Opera in Miniature"
1:30 B. Flynn, news	Edward Macaugn, sym'ny	"Mary Foster"; sketch	Words in the N'ws; M'sic	Religious program
1:45 "The Goldbergs	Fishermen's Pgm; news	News service	Cedric Foster, news	Religious program
2:00 Serial drama	Studio Orchestra	"Guiding Light": drama	News; Music Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15 Serial drama	Mystery Chef, food facts	"Lonely Women": sketch	Yankee Kitchen	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30 We Love & Learn	'Singing Stars"	"Light of the World"	Yankee Kitchen	Novelty music
2:45 "Parry Mason": sk	"Singing Stars"	Hymn recital	Sports comments	News service
3:00 "Mary Marlin": sk	Morton Downey, songs	"Woman of America": sk	Sheelah Carter, news	Musical Fantasy
3:15 "Caribbean"; drama	News; Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Concert orchestra	Musical Fantasy
3:30 News; Snapshots	Harold Ickes; music;	Pepper Young's Family,	Yankee House Party: Va-	Gene Autry and Cowboy
3:45 "Help Wanted"	Lowell Thomas, m. c.	"Right to Happiness"	riety Show; orchestra	Jamboree
4:00 Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, news	Francine Presents
4:15 Reporter; news	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Across the Footlights	Spike Jones' Orch.
4:30 Harold Ickes; music;	Air Express Music	Lorenzo Jones: sketch	"Pull Speed Ahead"; U	Benny Goodman's Orch.
4:45 Lowell Thomas, ne	Musical Poll of Hits	Young Widder Brown: sk	S. Navy program	Sonny Dunham's Orch.
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies:	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	Stan Kenton's Orch.
5:15 Evelyn Howe, m. c.	Dick Tracy, sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"The Black Hood": sk	Irish Melodies
5:30 "Follies"; Quartet	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Chick Carter": sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45 American Women	"Captain Midnight": sk	'Front Page Farrell": sk	"Superman": sketch	News; Political talk
6:00 Comment; news	Terry and the Pirates	News; Sports reporter	News service	Sports news
6:15 Texas Rangers	Newscast	Kay Ivers; Melodeers	Sports; Music	Moment Musicale
6:30 Lyn Murray; Music	Bing Crosby, songs	'Jesting With Jesters"	Monitor World News	Moment Musicale
6:45 News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Phil Saltman	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendesvous	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Show Tune Time; Music	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15 Harry James' Orch.	Sporteast Program	J. W. Vandercook, news	Ted Cole; Bobby Norris	Richard Salinger, news
7:30 "Easy Aces"; sketch	The Lone Ranger; west-	'Wings of Tomorrow"	H. I. McIntyre's Orch.	Curtain Time
7:45 "Mr. Keen"; sketch	ern drama	John Barry, comments	Hal McIntyre's Orch.	Your Army
8:00 Sammy Kaye's Or.	Earl Godwin, news	'Mr. and Mrs. North"	'Sizing Up the News"	Studio speaker
8:15 Sammy Kaye's Or.	Lum 'n' Abner: sketch	comedy mystery drama	News service	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30 Drama, with Jean	Quiz Program: guests:	Beat the Band: Hilde-	Mystery Dramatizations	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45 Hersholt; news	J. C. Flippen, m. c.	garde; H. Sosnick's Or	Mystery Dramatization	Boris Goldovsky, piano
9:00 Lionel Barrymore:	Freddie Martin's Orch.;	Eddie Cantor; Nora Mar-	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Shos-
9:15 Mayor of the Town	Lou Allen, songwriter	tin; comedy; guest; or.	Gracie Field's Show	takovich's Fifth Sym-
9:30 Jack Carson Variety	Ray Andrade's Orch.	'Mr. District Attorney	Col. Frank Knox: 'Com-	phony
9:45 Show; guests	Dance Orchestra; song;	"Mr. District Attorney"	memorating Navy Day'	Classical Album; News
10:00 Moments in Music	Raymond Gram Swing	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, news	Local sports
10:15 Navy Day Program	Waltz Time: Music	Musical Knowledge	Sunny Skylar, songs	Local sports
10:30 Morton Gould's Or.	The Symphonette,' with	Kay Kyser's College of	Paul Schubert, news	Local sports
10:45 Alec Templeton	M. Piastre, cond.	Musical Knowledge	Musical Roundup	Local sports
11:00 News; World War I	News	News; Weather; Organ	News service	Ben Morgan's Orch.
11:15 "Jam"; Weather	Harry Green's Orch.	Richard Harkness, news	Sen. Alexander Wiley	Day's End; Orch.
11:30 Concert Orchestra;	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45 B. Herrman, cond.	Lou Breese's Orch.	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End; news

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meat, Butter, Etc. — Today — Brown stamps "C," "D," "E," "F," and "G" in ration Book No. 3 now valid; stamps "C" to "F," inclusive, expire Oct. 30. stamps "G" expire Dec. 4.

Brown stamps "H" become valid Oct. 31; "J," Nov. 7; and "K," Nov. 14. All will expire Dec. 4.

Sugar—Oct. 31—Stamp No. 14 in Book 1, good for five pounds, expires, Stamps No. 15 and 16 each good for five pounds of sugar for canning only, also expire.

Nov. 1—Stamp No. 29 in book 4 becomes valid for five pounds; expires Jan. 15, 1944.

Canned Goods—Nov. 20—Blue stamps "X," "Y," and "Z" will expire.

Nov. 1—First series of Green Stamps, "A," "B," and "C," in Book No. 4—to be issued before end of October—will become valid; expire Dec. 20. Values same as blue stamps in Book No. 2.

Gasoline—No. 6 coupons in "A" books are now good for three gallons each, expire Nov. 8. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2 gallons each, but expiration dates vary. Face of each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Nov. 9—New "A" gasoline coupons become valid at midnight.

Fuel Oil—Today—New No. 1 fuel-oil coupons now good until Jan. 4, 1944. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair. Expiration date extended indefinitely.

Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 becomes valid for one pair on Nov. 1.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—Oct. 31. Last day for tire inspection for B-book holders; C-Book holders, Nov. 30. New tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601 a month.

New U. S. Frigates To Bear City Names

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 26

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox announced today that 80 cities in the United States, Sitka, Alaska, and 21 British Colonies or former British Colonies will be honored by having their names given to new United States or British Navy frigates.

Among the cities in the United States whose names are being given to the frigates are: Bangor, Maine; Bath, Maine; Belfast, Maine; Bridgeport, Conn.; Gloucester, Mass.; Groton, Conn.; Hingham, Mass.; Machias, Maine; New Bedford, Mass.; Newport, R. I.; Stamford, Conn.; Woonsocket, R. I., and Worcester, Mass.

Connecticut Losing 'Gas'

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 26 (AP)—About 15 per cent of Connecticut's gasoline is leaking into the black market, State OPA Director Anthony F. Arpaia estimated last night, announcing that more than a dozen arrests for gasoline regulation violations had been made in the past week.

Christian Science Service on Radio

Luther P. Cudworth will conduct the next program in the Columbia Church of the Air series on Sunday, Oct. 31, 1943, at 10 a. m., E. W. T., from stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System. His subject will be "Seeking and Finding."

Miss Blanche Haskell, soloist, will sing hymns number 50, "Dear Lord and Father of Us All," and number 208, "O Gentle Presence," by Mary Baker Eddy, in The Christian Science Hymnal; and the solo, "Consider the Lilies," by J. P. Ecott. She will be accompanied by Miss Gertrude R. Litchfield, organist.

This program will originate from Station WEEI, the Boston, Massachusetts outlet of the Columbia network, and is given with the approval of The Christian Science Board of Directors.

In addition to Station WEEI, Boston, listeners in New England may be able to tune in this program over stations WTAG, Worcester, Massachusetts; WPRO, Providence, Rhode Island; WCAX, Burlington, Vermont; WGAN, Portland, and WABI, Bangor, Maine.

Maj. Henry B. Culbreth

TAUNTON, Mass., Oct. 26 (AP)—Maj. Henry B. Culbreth, who passed on here today, was Provost Marshal at Camp Myles Standish since May and a veteran of the first World War.

A resident of Wilson, N. C., Major Culbreth re-entered the Army in April, 1942. He was a graduate of Davidson College.

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'Blithe Spirit' at Wilbur—Tribute to Grieg—'Iron Major' at Keith's

Noel Coward Farce Pays Return Visit

By Edwin F. Melvin

When Noel Coward's "Blithe Spirit" first visited Boston two years ago it was cheerfully described on the program as "an improbable farce." At the Wilbur last evening, where the play returned for a second engagement, it was officially classified in print as "a comedy." But notwithstanding the change in category, it is still a farce, still highly improbable, and, equally important, still deftly acted.

Haila Stoddard has now succeeded to the part of Elvira, that mischievous wraith wife, summoned back to upset the domestic peace of a husband who had married a second time after Elvira had gone to the "other side." But the other principals remain: Clifton Webb as the harassed husband, Peggy Wood as his second wife, and Mildred Natwick as Madame Arcati, the amazing spiritualistic medium who was as much an expert in the trite figure of speech as she was in occult affairs.

* * *

Philip Tonge, too, continues in his role as Dr. Bradman, who assisted in the seance which brought Elvira back. And though Doreen Lang as the scurrying maid and Valerie Cossart as Mrs. Bradman were not in the company that came here before, they play their roles so much in the manner of their predecessors that only an expert could notice the difference.

Miss Stoddard perhaps does not have quite the ethereal touch which Leonora Corbett bestowed upon Elvira. She seems just a shade—if the word may be permitted — more earthy in her impish pranks. And possibly in the obviously farcical moments frequent performances have tempted Mr. Webb and Miss Wood to a slight exaggeration of mood. But in general they have kept a surprising freshness and lightness of touch. And Miss Natwick, who adds so much to the amusement of the evening, has immersed herself so completely in Madame Arcati that she seems to be the embodiment of the lady rather than an actress playing the part.

The play to be sure is slender. Some have objected to its treatment of the subject as callous. But it seems too obviously a playwright's tour de force to be taken so seriously as that. It is Coward playing a game of let's suppose in farcical vein and ringing all the changes as he advances from one situation into another.

* * *

It is interesting to observe the thoroughness with which he wrings the last comic drop from one set of circumstances before he proceeds to the next. First, for instance, there is the unwillingness of the second wife to believe that the wraith of the first wife has returned. There is secondly the difficulty of carrying on a conversation with a wraith which she can neither see or hear. Then there is the unavailing effort to exorcise the ghostly wife, and the surprise twist that leaves the distraught husband and Madame Arcati with two wraiths on their hands instead of one. Finally the sardonic Coward conclusion finds the husband about to start on a journey to America in the hope that his conjugal ghosts will not be able to follow him across the water.

Mr. Coward, whatever may be thought of his choice of subject, and his occasionally ribald dialogue, is a craftsman and a skillful man of the theater. He knows his trade and practises it with the sureness of a man long acquainted with his tools.

'Blithe Spirit'

At the Wilbur—Second engagement of Noel Coward's comedy, presented and staged by John C. Wilson, with setting by Stewart Chaney. The cast:

Edith	Doreen Lang
Ruth	Peggy Wood
Charles	Clifton Webb
Dr. Bradman	Philip Tonge
Mrs Bradman	Valerie Cossart
Madame Arcati	Mildred Natwick
Elvira	Haila Stoddard

Vandamm

A Wraith on the Family Hearthstone

Haila Stoddard as the revenant Elvira, Clifton Webb as her bereaved husband, and Peggy Wood as his second wife in Noel Coward's "Blithe Spirit" at the Wilbur.

'Life With Father' on Eve of Fifth Year

By E. C. Sherburne

New York

"Life With Father" is now on the eve of its fifth year at the Empire Theater.

The writer thought that this would be an opportunity to solve the mystery of the longevity of the play. For half an hour he talked with Howard Lindsay, who originated the part of Father and who wrote the play in collaboration with Russel Crouse.

"I have no idea why it is such a success," Mr. Lindsay admitted. "You tell me. I'd like to know. George S. Kaufman says it will run for 25 years. 'Why?' I asked him. 'Tell me why so we can write another!' Well, George didn't know either." Mr Lindsay's face had taken on a look of resignation. "Life With Father" is plainly a bit of conundrum to him, and he can do no more than sum up the qualities that may have had something to do with the hold the play has on the public fancy.

* * *

He doesn't believe that it has succeeded merely because it is a period piece, for there must be some contemporary quality about the character of Father that interests the public, something apart from the fact that he flourished in the days of horse cars in New York, when Delmonico's was the chief fashionable restaurant, and Chauncey Depew had birthdays at astonishingly frequent intervals.

"Father Day owes a great deal to the author of the sketches from which Mr. Crouse and I drew the play," Mr. Lindsay said. "Father has numerous characteristics, not merely the single marked trait that so often is thought enough for a stage personage. He is stingy, he doesn't like visitors, he regards business as his first interest in life, yet in a crisis at home his concern is all for his family; he is a stickler for accuracy in the household accounts, but his wife can always get round him; he is methodical; he sees no reason for being baptized, but in the end he gives in to his wife's insistence; he's a grouch and a martinet, but when it comes to a pinch his heart is in the right place."

* * *

"Perhaps Father's character is a clue to the play's popularity. So many people have told me that he is just like the head of their family. Chinese have told me that, René Clair, the French film director, assured me that I must have known his father. A Vienna woman said the same thing. Bill Robinson, the Negro dancer, assured me that his father behaved just like Mr. Day in the play, exploding on the slightest provocation. So that may be one part of the secret of the success of a period play that has for central characters persons that are as true today as ever they were."

Mr. Lindsay displayed the watch which he wears during the performance. It originally belonged to the father that Clarence Day wrote about, like the pin the actor wears in his cravat at every performance.

Mr. Lindsay said that the idea of the comedes originated during his readings to his wife of the weekly installments of the Day sketches in the New Yorker. He had long been looking for a play in which they could appear together, and here were two characters that would suit them. So he went to work on the material with Mr. Crouse.

There were objections at the tryout performances that the play was too thin, consisting of little more than the determination of Vinnie that her husband should be baptized. Some people suggested that Father should fail in business, to provide some sort of plot. But the authors rejected all these proposals, confident that they had a play of character and that nothing should intrude to affect that quality. Certainly history has proved that they were right.

* * *

"There is really little period material in the play," Mr. Lindsay remarked. "We refer to Chauncey Depew, and horse cars, and hansom cabs, Forty-eighth Street as being 'way out of town,' the Seven Sutherland Sisters, the Youth's Companion, and tiddledewinks. Vinnie sings 'Sweet Marie,' and Father fulminates against the New Haven Railroad in a period when it wasn't yielding much on its investments. The furnishings of the living room are of the period with their family portraits, like the tassels on the draperies, and the stuffed chairs. The children remark that they cannot play games on Sunday. But taken altogether, the period element cannot account for the appeal of the play, though some of the older playgoers may attend because of that. No, I believe it is the character interest that draws, an element that is as real today as it would have been in the period of the play, apart from some slight variations in the costumes and the manners."

Fogg Museum of Art

Egyptian Dogs Take Up Their Abode at Harvard

Wood sculpture from the Saitic Period included in the Grenville Winthrop Bequest to the Fogg Museum.

Centenary Is Observed By Symphony

Women were for a time considerably pushed aside as pianists, the public being captivated by men who outspeeded them; but with the wearing off of interest in the velocity school they are coming back. An artist to take up for the feminine side of the question and restore the lost balance is Ania Dorfmann, who appeared with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, at Symphony Hall last night, taking part as soloist in the Grieg Concerto. It must have been a pleasure, too, for the Monday subscribers at the opening concert of their monthly series to hear something else than a swift and thunderous performance of a work which is essentially meditative in mood and light and fragile in construction.

Miss Dorfmann brought perfect preparation for her task, both knowing her part as executant and able to control matters more or less as interpreter. She exhibited that none too common knack of a soloist to take up a melody at the precise point where the orchestra leaves it and to pass it back without break or pause when done with it. She showed the further ability to blend the tone of the piano with that of whatever wind or string instrument happened for the moment to be particularly accompanying her.

* * *

Both in style of playing, then, and in management of herself in the ensemble, she excelled. The platform was hers. Good sound and tasteful phrasing marked every moment of her being there. She is one of those artists who beguile the eye as well as the ear. The tone seems a part of her action. The effect of a note continues with the lift of her hand from the keys.

The occasion gave recognition to Grieg in the centenary way, which could hardly be a big way, because what survives of Grieg in the orchestral repertory is rather small in amount. But let it be remarked that the "Peer Gynt" Suite No. 1, which Dr. Koussevitzky and his men gave their attention to next after the concerto took on a performance of such exquisiteness as is possible only when everything is precisely right—conductor, instrumentalists, and listeners. Rarely do orchestra and audience find themselves in such unity as here they did in the playing of the second movement of the suite; nor was the case very different in the third.

* * *

The Monday series, in brief, opened auspiciously. Are they concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra outside the regular scheme, or are they really Koussevitzky concerts, given under the auspices of the institution? At any rate there is a separate quality about them. The Brahms Symphony No. 1 which stood at the head of last evening's program was treated with a freedom and an informality, or an untraditionality, if the word does not offend, that might not quite answer on a Friday afternoon or a Saturday evening. There was a subordinating of the first three movements and an exalting of the fourth that hearers might take a notion to describe as especially Koussevitzkyan.

W. P. T.

To Judge War Plays

Judges in the American Theater Wing National Contest, designed to bring authentic dramatic war material from the home front and the fighting men, include Howard Barlow, Bennett Cerf, Russel Crouse, Vinton Freedley, Arthur Hopkins, Frank Mandel, Burns Mantle, Brock Pemberton, Adrian Samish, Lee Shubert, Herman Shumlin, and Deems Taylor.

The contest, which opened June 15, is attracting entries from all parts of the country—and from Sicily and the Pacific Islands. The nine principal prizes range from $100 to $25 in bonds and group prizes, thirty in number, bring each a $25 bond. Token payments, equal in amount to the group prizes, will be given to entrants, not prize-winners, whose material is used in any way.

Nov. 1 is the deadline for domestic output and Dec. 1 for entries from overseas.

© United Artists

Just Whittlin'

James Cagney as an itinerant newspaperman in "Johnny Come Lately," continuing on the screen at the State and Orpheum.

News of the Stage

Michael Todd is trying to get "Mexican Hayride" ready for a Boston premiere on Dec. 22, the New York Times reports. This is the musical comedy for which Cole Porter is writing the music and Herbert and Dorothy Fields are preparing the book. The setting of the show is, as the title indicates, Mexico, and the plot is said to deal with a woman toreador. Early reports have mentioned Bobby Clark, June Havoc, Wilbur Evans, George Givot, and Edith Meiser for the cast.

* * *

The cast of "Carmen Jones," which comes to the Boston Opera House next Tuesday, contains exactly 99 persons, according to official count of Billy Rose's office. In addition there are 16 singers and an augmented orchestra. The production is heavy and eight baggage cars will be required to move the settings and costumes.

* * *

Members of the company of the Army Air Forces play, "Winged Victory," will arrive at the South Station tomorrow at 1:45 p. m. The cast of the show, which opens at the Shubert next Tuesday evening, includes 161 actors, 60 singers, 50 musicians, and 54 wives of enlisted men. With them will be Lieut. Col. Dudley S. Dean, Executive Officer of the Air Forces Branch, Army Emergency Relief; Maj. John W. Masner, commanding officer of the unit; Lieut. Irving P. Lazar and Lieut. Benjamin Landis, executive managers of the production, and Moss Hart, author and director of the show.

* * *

Theron Bamberger, producer of "Tomorrow the World," has purchased a new play, "Ridin' on His Pony," by Ben Barzman, a scenarist at the RKO studios in Hollywood. The play is based on a story by Mr. Barzman and Lou Lantz. Casting will start within a fortnight and expectations are that the production will have its road première shortly before Christmas.

At Vose Galleries

Winter landscapes by Walter Koeniger are currently on view at the Robert C. Vose Galleries.

Mr. Koeniger paints in the vicinity of Woodstock where he has studied the snow-covered landscape in many moods. He has an eye for the picturesque, the winding streams, the golden sunshine on the white snow, the lavender shadows and imposing trees. A soothing calm lies over these studies of "Late Winter," "January Thaw," "Sunlit Snows," "Frozen Brook," and "Mountain Shadows."

Painters who were popular a generation ago are exhibited in the front room. The artists will be familiar to the younger generation, although they were sought after, and held in high regard, and priced at a good figure only 25 years ago. Among the landscapes are canvases by Ter Meulen, W. B. Tholen, Feliz Ziem, F. Thaulow, and J. F. Murphy.

A third room contains a selection of early American landscape and figure paintings and a group of Primitives. They include pictures by R. Salmon and Eastman Johnson. The makers of most of these early American items are unknown.

D. A.

New Oakie Film

Linda Darnell, Jack Oakie, and Dick Powell will appear in a comedy, "It Happened Tomorrow," to be directed by René Clair for United Artists. The title refers to a newspaper that is printed the day before the date of issue.

Noted Coach Portrayed By Pat O'Brien

Pat O'Brien, who has already brought Knute Rockne of Notre Dame to the screen, turns his attention in "The Iron Major" to Maj. Frank W. Cavanaugh, best known in Boston as football coach at Boston College.

The film, which had its world premiere last evening at the Keith Memorial, traces the career of Major Cavanaugh from his early days at Worcester. It records his various football posts—at Dartmouth, Holy Cross, Boston College, and Fordham among other places—tells of his home life, relates the part he played in World War I, describes in some detail the final game in which he participated as mentor of the Fordham squad, and concludes with his passing on in 1933. A brief prelude and epilogue indicate the manner in which six sons and a daughter are serving in the present world conflict.

Biographical films are likely to be episodic, and this one is no exception to the rule. It passes quickly over much material. Too frequently it relies on flashes of headlines and cut-in background shots to indicate personal history and the march of national and world events. But its football shots have the speed and vigor that are characteristic of the game. And the World War sequences and the episode of the final Cavanaugh game convey a feeling of the courage and determination of the man. These portions of the film are dramatically and emotionally stirring.

In an effort to secure a sense of unity, the narrative has been built around the Cavanaugh thesis of fighting for the things in which you believe. It was that which persuaded him to volunteer for service abroad during the first World War, and it was that which carried him through his final game.

But the character of the man as a whole does not seem so completely set forth as that of Knute Rockne was in the earlier O'Brien film. And the figures around him are shadowy. The most fully sketched of the latter is Mrs. Cavanaugh, played by Ruth Warwick. Leon Ames wanders in and out somewhat vaguely, and the same is true of Robert Ryan, Russell Wade, Bruce Edwards, and Richard Martin, who are among the other featured players.

Mr. O'Brien's portrayal of Major Cavanaugh seems at first distantly reminiscent of his impersonation of Rockne. In the later scenes, however, his characterization takes on more individuality. The picture of the Cavanaugh home life, with his youngsters gathered around the piano, is entertaining. The brief appearance of the major as a lawyer is amusingly vigorous. The courtship scenes seem somewhat self-consciously contrived.

At the showings of the film last evening Mr. O'Brien and Miss Warwick were present for personal appearances. These will be repeated today.

E. F. M.

For 'Spanish Main'

Maureen O'Hara and Paul Henreid will co-star in "The Spanish Main," to be filmed in Technicolor by RKO. Arturo de Cordova will have a prominent rôle. The story is a sixteenth century story of piracy.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Plays

Boston Opera House—"Artists and Models," Presented by Lee Walters, Don Ross, E. M. Loew and Michael Redstone. Starring Jane Froman. 8:30. (Last week.)

Plymouth — "Kiss and Tell," comedy by F. Hugh Herbert. Featuring Violet Heming, Walter Gilbert and Betty Anne Nyman. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Blithe Spirit," by Noel Coward. Starring Clifton Webb, Peggy Wood, Mildred Natwick, Haila Stoddard. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"Headin' for God's Country," William Lundigan. 1, 3:04, 6:44, 9:30. "Terror House," Wilfred Lawson. 3:25, 8:18, 8:10.

Exeter—"The Scarlet Pimpernel," Leslie Howard. 1:44, 4:56, 8:16. "The Ghost Goes West," Robert Donat. 3:30, 6:30, 9:46.

Fenway—"This is the Army," George Murphy, Alan Hale, Ronald Reagan, Kate Smith. 11:30 a. m., 2:00, 4:55, 7:55, 9:50.

Kenmore—"My Friend Flicka," Roddy McDowall. 1, 3:00, 6:00, 9:00. "Good Luck, Mr. Yates," Claire Trevor. 2:30, 5:30, 8:10.

Keith Memorial — "Iron Major," Pat O'Brien. 9:00, 10:55 a. m., 12:45, 2:35, 4:25, 6:15, 8:05, 9:55. Personal appearance of Pat O'Brien. 10:30 a. m., 12:30, 2:15, 4, 5:50, 7:40, 9:30.

Majestic—"Hi-Ya Sailor," Donald Woods, Elyse Knox. 12:56, 3:56, 6:50, 9:55. Stage Show: 2:06, 5:06, 8:45.

Metropolitan—"For Whom the Bell Tolls," Gary Cooper, Ingrid Bergman. 9:30 a. m., 12:45, 3, 5:50, 8:35.

Modern—"Tennessee Johnson," Van Heflin, Ruth Hussey. 10:55 a. m., 2:30, 5:55, 9:30. "You'll Never Get Rich," Fred Astaire. 9:15 a. m., 12:00, 4:15, 7:00.

Orpheum—"Johnny Come Lately," James Cagney, Grace George. 1:35, 4:35, 7:15, 10. "The Nasty Nuisance," Bobby Watson. 9:45 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:10, 8.

Paramount—"This Is the Army," George Murphy, Alan Hale, Ronald Reagan, Kate Smith. 9:45 a. m., 12:05, 2:25, 4:45, 6:55, 9:05.

RKO-Boston—"Crime Doctor," Margaret Lindsay. 11 a. m., 2, 5, 7:50, 10:10. Stage Show: 12:35, 3:35, 6:35, 9:15.

Scollay—"The Sky's the Limit," Fred Astaire, Joan Leslie. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. "Hi Diddle Diddle," Adolph Menjou, Martha Scott. 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:15.

South Station Theater—"Arctic Passage," "A Letter from Ireland," "Unusual Occupations No. 5," "This Is the Bowery," "Scrap Happy," "The Three Stooges," latest Newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Johnny Come Lately," James Cagney, Grace George. 12:30, 3:07, 6:54, 10:01. "The Nasty Nuisance," Bobby Watson. 11:50 a. m., 2:47, 5:34, 8:31.

Tremont—"Cyclone with the Thaw Expedition," "Arctic Passage," "Pete Smith," "Animal Novelty," "Songs by Helen O'Connell," "Sheepshead Bay," "Super Mouse," Newsreels. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown—"Hi Diddle Diddle," Adolphe Menjou, Martha Scott. 1:03, 4:23, 8:03. "So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard. 2:30, 5:50, 9:20.

Washington Street Olympia—"The Sky's the Limit," Fred Astaire, Joan Leslie. 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "Hi Diddle Diddle," Martha Scott, Adolphe Menjou. 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:15.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "The Sky's the Limit," Fred Astaire, Joan Leslie. "Tennessee Johnson," Van Heflin, Ruth Hussey 1:45, 5.

Allston: "Coney Island," Betty Grable, George Montgomery. "What's Buzzin', Cousin," Ann Miller. 1:45, 5.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Presenting Lily Mars," Judy Garland. "Petticoat Larceny," Ruth Warwick.

Regent: "Air Raid Wardens," Laurel and Hardy. "Stranger in Town," Frank Morgan.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "My Friend Flicka," Roddy McDowall. "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Best Foot Forward," Lucille Ball, Harry James. "Stormy Weather," Lena Horne, Bill Robinson. 1:30, 6.

BROOKLINE — Brookline Village: "Best Foot Forward," Lucille Ball, William Gaxton. "Squadron Leader X," Eric Portman.

Coolidge Corner: "We've Never Been Licked," Richard Quine. "Cowboy in Manhattan," Robert Paige.

Cleveland Circle: "Lost Horizon," Ronald Colman, Margo. "It Happened One Night," Clark Gable. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur. "Tennessee Johnson," Van Heflin, Ruth Hussey. 1:30, 5.

Harvard: "The Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. "Oildersleeve's Bad Day," Jane Darwell. 2, 8.

University: "Best Foot Forward," Lucille Ball. 3, 6:10, 9:30. "Pilot No. 5," Franchot Tone, Marsha Hunt. 1:35, 4:50, 8:00.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "We've Never Been Licked," Richard Quine, Noah Beery, Jr. "Here Comes Kelly," Joan Woodbury.

Codman Square: "So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert. "Mexican Spitfire's Blessed Event," Lupe Velez. 1:30, 7:45.

Franklin: "So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert. "Mexican Spitfire's Blessed Event," Lupe Velez. 1:45, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Behind the Rising Sun," Margo, Tom Neal. 3:15, 8:10. "Good Morning Judge," Dennis O'Keefe. 2:00, 7, 9:45.

Park: "Stormy Weather," Bill Robinson, Lena Horne. "Headin' for God's Country," William Lundigan.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. "What's Buzzin', Cousin," Ann Miller. 1:30, 5.

Hyde Park: "Bedtime Story," Loretta Young, Fredric March. "False Faces," Bill Henry. 1:30, 7.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Best Foot Forward," Lucille Ball, W. Gaxton. "Alaska Highway," Richard Arlen. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "The Moon is Down," Cedric Hardwicke. 2:30, 8:15. "Air Raid Wardens," Laurel and Hardy. 4, 9:45.

MALDEN—Granada: "Mexican Spitfire's Blessed Event," Lupe Velez, Leon Errol. 1:55, 5:07, 8:15. "Here to Hold," Deanna Durbin, Joseph Cotten. 3:06, 6:15, 9:35.

Mystic: "My Son, the Hero," Patsy Kelly, Roscoe Karns 1:55, 7:00. "Hangman Also Die," Brian Donlevy. 3:06, 9.

Orpheum: "Devil With Hitler," Alan Mowbray. 2:15, 6:20. "Background to Danger," George Raft, Brenda Marshall. 3:10, 9:15.

Maplewood: "Presenting Lily Mars," Judy Garland, Van Heflin. 3:05, 9:05. "The Devil With Hitler," Alan Mowbray. 2:12, 6:13.

Strand: "The Sky's the Limit," Fred Astaire. 3:20, 8:35. "Hoosier Holiday," Dale Evans. 1:06, 7, 9:55.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Hi Diddle Diddle," Adolphe Menjou, Martha Scott. "Tennessee Johnson," Van Heflin, Ruth Hussey. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Destroyer," Edward G. Robinson, Glenn Ford. "Two Senoritas from Chicago," Joan Davis. Continuous 1-11.

Fellsway: "First Comes Courage," Merle Oberon, Brian Aherne. "Good Luck, Mr. Yates," Claire Trevor.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Behind the Rising Sun," Margo, Tom Neal. "Get Going," Robert Paige.

NATICK—Colonial: "We've Never Been Licked," Anne Gwynne, Noah Beery, Jr. "Hi Diddle Diddle," Adolphe Menjou, Martha Scott. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Behind the Rising Sun," Margo, Tom Neal, "Stormy Weather," Lena Horne, Bill Robinson.

NEWTON—Paramount: "So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, "Two Senoritas from Chicago," Joan Davis, Jinx Falkenburg. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard. "Yanks Ahoy," William Tracy. 2, 8.

Strand: "Heaven Can Wait," Gene Tierney, Don Ameche. "Bombers' Moon," George Montgomery. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Coney Island," Betty Grable, George Montgomery. "Ladies' Day," Lupe Velez.

Strand: "Background to Danger," George Raft, Brenda Marshall. "Let's Have Fun," Bert Gordon.

Capitol and Ball Square: "The Youngest Profession," Virginia Weidler, Edward Arnold. "Assignment in Brittany," Susan Peters.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camco: "Stage Door Canteen," all-star cast. 2, 6:45, 9:00.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Redhead from Manhattan," Lupe Velez. 2:10, 7:55. "Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. 3:14, 9:20.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Hi Diddle Diddle," Adolphe Menjou. "We've Never Been Licked," Richard Quine. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Action in the North Atlantic," Humphrey Bogart. "Thumbs Up," Brenda Joyce.

Coolidge: "Background to Danger," George Raft, Brenda Marshall. "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Here to Hold," Deanna Durbin, Joseph Cotten. "Two Tickets to London," Michele Morgan.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Coney Island," Betty Grable. "Appointment in Berlin," George Sanders.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Behind the Rising Sun," Margo, Tom Neal. "Stormy Weather," Bill Robinson, Lena Horne.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Dixie," Dorothy Lamour, Bing Crosby. "Sherlock Holmes in Washington," Basil Rathbone.

WINTHROP—Winthrop: "Best Foot Forward," Lucille Ball. "False Faces," Rex Williams. 3:30, 7:50.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

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EXTRA FUN TONIGHT! SALUTE TONIGHT to BETHLEHEM (Boston) at LOEW'S STATE
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NOW!
20c till 1 p. m. Doors Open: Orpheum 9:15 a.m. State 11:15 a.m.
You'll go for Jimmy as he goes all out for Uncle Sam in a jam!
James Cagney in JOHNNY COME LATELY
with GRACE GEORGE · MARJORIE MAIN · GEORGE · MARION "WAZZY NUISANCE"
STILL GOING STRONG!
All-Night Smiling Shift Performance Shown at Loew's Orpheum TONIGHT and EVERY TUESDAY
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Come in for a 2, 7 or 10 A.M. breakfast and see a complete show

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Boston's own Frank Cavanaugh—leader on gridiron and battlefield.
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Irving Berlin's "THIS IS THE ARMY"
In Technicolor

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
UNIVERSITY
BILL ROBINSON
LENA HORNE
"STORMY WEATHER"

BOSTON (STAGE)

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Evgs. (Except Sat.) 55c to $2.50
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NOV. 2
BOX OFFICE OPEN DAILY FROM 10 A. M. to 8 P. M.
U. S. ARMY AIR FORCES present
Winged Victory
WRITTEN AND DIRECTED BY MOSS HART
Presents its Army Emergency Relief

WILBUR · EVES. 8:30 · MAT. TOM'W
JOHN C. WILSON presents
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NOEL COWARD'S Best Comedy
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NEW YORK (STAGE)

3 MATS. Every Week Wed., Thurs. and Sat. 2:40. Evgs. 8:40
HELEN HAYES in HARRIET —WALTER WINCHELL
HENRY MILLER'S, 43 St. E. of B'way. No. Mon. Perf.

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LIFE WITH FATHER
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Jan KIEPURA Marie EGGERTH
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MAJESTIC THEATRE, West 44 Street CI. 6-8700
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"TOMORROW the WORLD"
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BARRYMORE · Thea., 47th St. of B'way. Evenings 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

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SWEET ROSIE O'GRADY
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PERSON! TOMMY TUCKER and Orchestra
BUY A WAR BOND at the ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St.

Four Russian Armies Pursue Germans Across Steppes

Continued from Page 1

toward the Bug River, 175 miles to the west.

Front dispatches indicated the Nazi forces were waging desperate, but futile, rearguard battles along a 200-mile-long front from Kremenchug south to the Sea of Azov.

The German retreat, accelerated by the Russians' capture of the industrial cities of Dniepropetrovsk and Dnieprodzerzhinsk in the great Dnieper bend, was characterized by a Russian communiqué as "disordered." It yielded "enormous quantities" of war material abandoned by the Nazis. Thousands of Germans were reported killed in fighting on the flat Ukrainian steppes above the Crimea.

London dispatches, based on Moscow advices and admissions of danger emanating from Berlin radiocasts, estimated there were perhaps 1,000,000 Germans involved in the mass retreat across the Ukraine.

Indicative of Russian offensive strength in the far north, the Polish telegraph agency in London quoted underground sources as saying the Germans already have mined Lwow in Southeastern Poland, ready to blow it to ruins in the event of a Russian breakthrough on the White Russian front.

Russian columns were battering at the gates of Krivoi Rog, 85 miles southwest of Dniepropetrovsk, where front dispatches said the 23d German Tank Division had been trapped, and spearheads of the Fourth Army were racing through Melitopol toward the Crimea, shattering an enemy defense line based on the Melitopol-Crimea railway en route. The Red Air Force, masters of the Ukrainian skies, were blasting the disorganized Nazis over the entire front.

Premier Stalin saluted the freeing of the Dnieper bend by ordering 20 salvos from 224 Moscow cannon—the second big night celebration witnessed by United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull and British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, attending the tri-power conference in the Soviet Capital. Capture of Melitopol was celebrated in a similar fashion Oct. 23.

Aleutians:

Japanese Lost 'Quite a Few' Subs

Vice-Admiral Thomas C. Kinkaid, commander of the Aleutians area, disclosed that "quite a few" Japanese submarines were sunk by American destroyers while the enemy evacuated its garrison on Kiska Island.

Admiral Kinkaid, it was explained by Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, is in Washington prior to taking over new duties as commander of naval forces in the Southwest Pacific succeeding Vice Admiral Arthur S. Carpender, who will become commander of the Ninth Naval District with headquarters at Great Lakes, Ill., succeeding Rear Admiral John R. Downes, who is retiring.

Admiral Kinkaid described how a destroyer force shut off Kiska and said, "we had some success in getting Japanese submarines. We hope some of them were full of evacuees, but we don't know."

The Admiral said he believed evacuation of the Japanese garrison on Kiska, previously estimated at some 10,000 troops was carried out by submarines and that if the Japanese had not given up the island "heavy casualties" might have resulted when American troops landed in August.

"When we landed," he said, "the beaches were much more strongly covered than we ever had dreamed and casualties would have been very heavy."

He said he believed troops and units not needed for combat were evacuated first by the submarines and that later they started taking off combat units.

"They were very clever about it," said Admiral Kinkaid, adding that even 24 hours after the landing of American forces it was not known definitely that the Japanese had given up the island. For a time, he said, it was believed the enemy had moved back into the hills, in which case, he said, long fighting would have been necessary.

That belief, he explained, was based to some extent upon the Japanese continuance in a road-building operation until the last day any action was seen on Kiska. He also reported that some enemy buildings had been torn down, leading to a belief the Japanese might have used the lumber to construct new installations in the hills.

He said frankly, "we were surprised that they all got out. When we got on the beach without being fired on we thought they were still back in the hills. We couldn't afford to assume they all got out."

Italy:

Both Allied Armies Make Advances

Allied armies in Italy have captured eight more towns in advances up to four to five miles, it was announced by Allied Headquarters, and German opposition on the Fifth Army front diminished as the Nazis apparently fell back to new positions.

Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth Army seized Raviscanina only 15 miles south of the large transport city or Isernia, and an Eighth Army column, striking from the southeast, took Objano, some 15 miles from Isernia on the main road from Campobasso.

The Fifth gained four to five miles in taking Raviscanina, 19 miles north of Capua, and also took the towns of Crancolise, 2½ miles west of captured Sparanise, and Rocchetta.

Four other towns besides Bojano fell to the British, including Baranello, a strongpoint between Campobasso and Bojano, Spineto, four miles north of Bojano, Petrella and Palata.

Francolise was captured in a fresh advance westward aimed at the main enemy defense positions at Mondragone and Massico Ridge, which towers 2,500 feet. Rochetta is four miles northeast of Sparanise.

Official information from the front confirmed an earlier forecast that the Germans are preparing a major stand along a line from Mondragone on the West Coast northeastward through Venafro and then across Italy to the area of Vasto on the Adriatic.

It was disclosed that the bridgehead gained by the Eighth Army across the Trigno River was near the mouth of that stream, only seven miles below Vasto.

Alarmed by the success of the British in that crossing, the Nazis concentrated artillery there and laid down heavy shellfire on the British front.

Heavy enemy shellfire also met the British inland, where Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's troops took Bojano in a six-mile advance west from Vinchiaturo.

Between Bojano and the Adriatic, General Montgomery's British, Canadian, and Indian forces made steady gain and drove the Germans from Spineto, Petrella, 15 miles northeast of Spineto, and Palata, 12 miles northeast of Petrella.

Hammering out again at the Germans in Yugoslavia, United States Michell bombers escorted by Lightnings struck the airfield at Podgorica, 20 miles inland from the Dalmatian coast and not far from the Albanian frontier.

Lightnings went over first, destroying several grounded planes and damaging hangars and motor transports. Mitchells and more lightnings followed, hitting administration buildings and wrecking more planes. Several fires were started, and three enemy planes were driven away.

Two merchant ships totaling 8,000 tons were attacked near Lagosta Island off the Yugoslav coast west of Dubrovnik, and deck cargoes were left in flames.

In Italy, Allied air fleets striking over the battle area destroyed more than 40 trucks, 2 locomotives, and some tank and freight cars. Railway towns also were bombed, an ammuntion dumps was hit, and Tarquina airfield north of Rome also was pounded.

South Pacific:

Raid on Rabaul Destroys 123 Planes

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's air force destroyed 123 Japanese planes Oct. 23 and 24 in raids on reinforcements at Rabaul, New Britain, bringing the total wiped out there in four recent smashes to more than 300.

Rafsing the enemy's plane losses in two weeks in the South and Southwest Pacific to more than 700, Allied bombers, escorted by fighters as they were in the record 350-ton raid of Oct. 12, went back to Rabaul on the strength of reconnaissance photographs showing the enemy had sent in air replacements.

After destroying or badly damaging 177 planes in the first raid and 80 more in a raid Oct. 18, aerial photography planes spotted 222 planes on the airdromes of Vunakanau, Rapopo, and Tobera.

The first attacks Oct. 23 were high-altitude bombing runs by Liberators, escorted by Lightnings. Twenty parked aircraft were destroyed and 15 of 50 intercepting fighters were shot down.

Meanwhile, a 172-ton bombardment of Kahili airfield has left that Bougainville Island air base practically useless to the Japanese for the present, a spokesman for Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., said.

This spokesman said the last of three raids on Oct. 22 showed Kahili inoperative. Large bomb craters had not been repaired and planes were unable to use the strip.

Three raids on Kahili, and a fourth against nearby Kara field were carried out over a four-hour period on Oct. 22 by Liberators, Avengers and Dauntless bombers with fighter escorts flown by the Army, Navy, Marine, and New Zealand pilots.

Channel Fight:

5 Nazi E Boats Sunk by British

British light naval forces protecting a convoy sank four German E-boats and damaged seven more out of a force of 30 in a five-hour running battle in the English Channel off the coast of East Anglia on Oct. 24, the Admiralty announced.

The British escort fleet, made up of destroyers and motor gunboats, swarmed down upon the speedy enemy craft as they began the attack shortly before midnight. The battle lasted throughout the night, the Admiralty said, and all British rejoined the convoy without serious damage.

Yugoslavia:

Partisans Capture Bosnian Steel City

German forces lost their last heavy industry center in Bosnia when Yugoslav Partisans captured the steel-manufacturing city of Vares-Maydan, 20 miles north of Sarajevo, a communiqué of the Yugoslav National Liberation Army announced.

The city fell to the guerrilla warriors of Gen. Josip (Tito) Broz after a 12-hour battle, the communiqué, broadcast by the Free Yugoslav Radio, said.

In another battle far to the north, Partisans were said to have stormed into the town of Brcko on the Save River, but were forced to withdraw after the Germans rushed in 20,000 troops and strong formations of bombing planes from Serbia to reinforce the 5,000 men defending the town. The Partisans said they blew up a strategic Save River bridge before retreating.

The Free Yugoslav Radio has charged repeatedly that Yugoslav Patriots fighting under Gen. Draja Mihailovic, field commander for King Peter, have joined the Nazis in fighting the Partisans and cited several clashes around the Montenegrin border in which units of General Mihailovic's army allegedly were identified as being brigaded with the Germans.

Cairo dispatches quoted a radio message from General Mihailovic in which he countered with a charge that General Broz Partisans were not only attacking his army, but that General Broz had claimed victories over the Germans for which his men alone were responsible. The message was issued through King Peter's Government in Cairo.

On Oct. 25 it was announced by the Yugoslav Government in Cairo that Kotor, Montenegro, with its landlocked harbor big enough to accommodate the entire Allied Mediterranean Fleet, had been wrested from the Germans by the forces of General Mihailovic.

Burma:

U. S. Bombers Back Chinese Forces

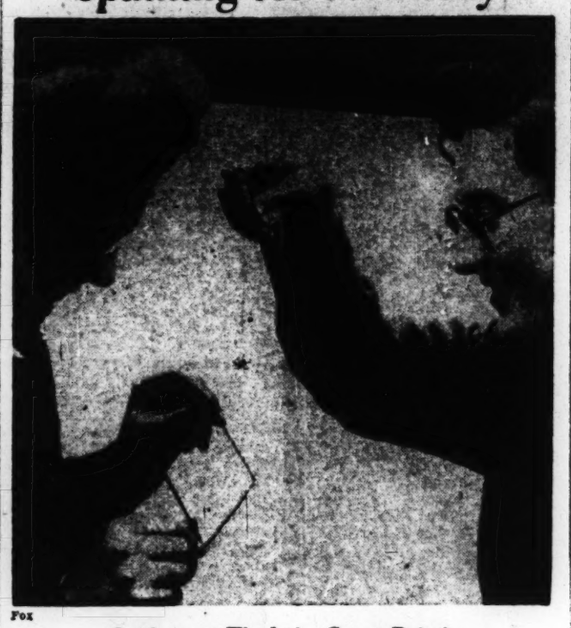
American bombers based in China have struck heavy blows at the Japanese in Burma and Indo-China to support Chinese ground troops, a communiqué from Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's Headquarters announced.

The China-based Liberators dropped many bombs on Htawgaw, 75 miles northeast of the Japanese base at Myitkyina in Southern Burma, to help the Chinese hold their front along the Salween River.

The Japanese are trying to push the Chinese across the river to minimize danger of an Allied counteratack on Myitkyina, possession of which is considered essential for opening a land supply route to China.

Liberators with a fighter escort dropped 25 tons of bombs on Japanese installations and barracks at Cobi in Indo-China with successful results and all American aircraft returned safely.

Spinning for the Army



Fox

Spiders at Work in Great Britain

Two members of the British Women's Auxiliary Territorial Services coax a spider to spin a thread which they will use to mend Army telescopes and binoculars. The spiders are induced to spin by letting them drop from one hand to the other. A fine thread makes a swing for the spider. When instruments come to the workshops for repair, the spiders' webs are taken from storage frames and used to make new sighting cross-wires by fixing the webs to the diaphragms inside.

Beret Type of Cap For British Soldiers

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 26

A new beret type of cap has been approved for the British Army and will replace the field service cap in units not already wearing berets, Sir James Grigg, Secretary of State for War, told the House of Commons today.

Maj. Maurice Petherick, Conservative Member of Commons, pressed for the replacement as soon as possible, complaining that the present caps are "not practicable, extremely ugly and often worn on the back of the head, pushing down one ear."

Repatriated Prisoners: Reich Knows War Is Lost

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 26—The German home front today knows that it is beaten. That is the almost unanimous conviction of some 4,000 British, Canadian, and a few American prisoners of war who have arrived in Britain from Germany.

As the last of three repatriation ships docked at Liverpool this morning, the attention of all Britain is focused on one of the most dramatic episodes of the war—the first large-scale homecoming of men who have spent the greater part of the war years behind German barbed wire.

Two American Dieppe captives—Private John Fleming of Highland Park, Mich., and Sergeant Everett Oglesby of Manila, Ark., arrived at Leith, Scotland. Twelve other Americans docked at Liverpool this morning.

Scenes of Great Joy

Amid scenes of great joy, the repatriated prisoners came back home to Leith and to Liverpool singing just as they did when they left for France at the outbreak of the war. There were deeply moving scenes as wounded men were reunited with their countrymen. But they sang the same song they did when they went away to war—"Roll Out the Barrel." Time seemed for the moment to have stood still. But then they told their experiences, which showed how remarkably times have changed since Dunkirk, Greece, Crete, and Libya.

They found Britain war-weary and war-scarred, perhaps, but vibrant with the expectancy of victory and of a new and better future. In contrast, they told of a Germany they had just left behind deep in despondency and fearful of retribution.

Summary of Stories

Here is a summary of stories told by these repatriated prisoners—chaplains, commissioned officers, corporals, and privates. Some walked proudly ashore in tattered uniforms, others assisted by orderlies and Red Cross personnel:

At first Nazi treatment of prisoners was hard, but today the Germans are making an effort to redeem themselves.

Even Russian prisoners are treated better now that Russia is winning victories. The Germans' great fear for the future is of Russian vengeance. But it seems most Germans will do nothing to force their leaders to surrender.

Conditions in Germany are described by prisoners as steadily deteriorating, with coal mining, agriculture, industry, and communications increasingly disrupted and losing ground.

Anglo-American bombing of Germany is described as terrible. It is held responsible for the change in the German home front and the changed attitude to British and American prisoners. "Will it be our turn next?" is the ever-present query in German thoughts.

Story of Fortress Raid

Here is a story of an American Flying Fortress raid on Germany last month witnessed by Corp. William McLoughlan of Dundee:

"We were working as medical orderlies in a camp near by. I was standing in the grounds of the hospital when I saw these great four-engined bombers—it was a marvelous sight—which came in formation of 20. I counted up to 96 of them.

"The Germans ran like mad to their shelters. We stayed where we were, just fascinated. Then bombs began to fall.

Only One Shed Left

"In two or three minutes, the whole of that factory—I give you my word for this—had been flattened. Not a building except one shed was standing when the Americans went away.

"There was a French camp on the other side of the factory. It wasn't touched. Every one of the bombs fell exactly inside the target area.

"I say—and even a German who was wounded on an AA battery said to me afterward—it was perfection bombing. Most of the German flak guns never got going at all in time and more than one of them was knocked out by bombs."

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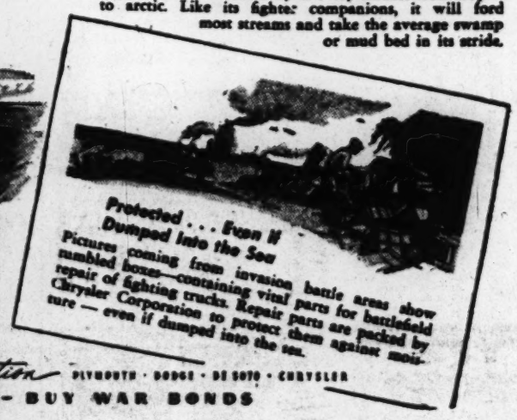
A Fighting Carrier of Men and Weapons

With its cargo body and side seats, this fighter truck can also mount guns for attack and defense as it moves with men and munitions into battle. Its big Dodge engine will serve efficiently in every climate from tropics to arctic. Like its fighter companions, it will ford most streams and take the average swamp or mud bed in its stride.

The "Big Shot"

This big job among the fighting trucks carries larger loads of men and weapons. It is an essential mover of heavy guns as well as troop detachments with their personal weapons and supplies. These big fighters are also capable of fast stump-bumping travel across rough and treacherous country. They, too, have demonstrated Dodge dependability as they work, day and night, for victory in actual battle abroad.



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Pictures coming from invasion battle areas show jumbled boxes—containing vital parts for battlefield repair of fighting trucks. Repair parts are packed by Chrysler Corporation to protect them against moisture — even if dumped into the sea.

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Free Animal Hospitals urgently need reconstruction for horses, mules, donkeys, camels, now chief means of civil transport. Educational work is maintained which radically alters the outlook towards animals. Contributions will be gratefully received by Winifred, Duchess of Portland, President.
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(Established twenty years)
Welbeck Abbey, Worksop, Notts, England.

For more than a century
HAMMOND'S
have been
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and in spite of the present difficult days, every endeavour will be made to maintain their usual supplies of the High Quality wools for which they are famous.
HAMMOND'S
PARAGON SQ., HULL LTD.

Comprehensive Nazi Demolition Program Huge Hurdle in Italian Path of Allies

Continued from Page 1

blow a big crater in the Allies' path and sow mines in the soft earth thrown up all around so that when the sappers arrive on the scene, their work will be attended by a maximum of danger.

Italy's surrender meant that the Germans had to leave the toe and heel of Italy in a hurry. The destruction they paused to wreak was the minimum compatible with military necessity. But as they safely withdrew their main formations and opened up a time gap between themselves and their pursuers, they were able to devote more time and material to this destructive process. This has mean that it has grown progressively more difficult for the Allies.

An outstanding example of their handiwork, so far, is the condition in which they left Naples. In the harbor, for instance, they were not content with just sinking ships in the fairways in order to block them. In some instances they sunk one ship on top of another and even chained them together to make removal as difficult as possible—posing salvage divers with a most complex problem.

Delayed-Action Bombs

In the city of Naples itself, they employed every device to embarrass the incoming forces. They made particularly subtle use of delayed-action bombs. Some were set so as to explode after a certain lapse of time. Others were connected with the electricity services, the sewage system or the water-supply system. These bombs went off when these facilities were put to use again.

The Germans made lavish use of booby traps in order that even the most innocent and improbable objects might have to be viewed with suspicion, lest a mere touch set off an explosive. They also smashed or took away with them everything likely to prove of military assistance to the Allies.

In stripping Naples, the Germans took even trolley cars with them. They also removed all food stocks and other essential supplies.

In final demolitions, the Germans completely destroyed the local radio transmitting station and the chief newspaper presses.

Allies Solve Problem

Allied technicians matched ingenuity with ingenuity in overcoming difficulties presented them by the enemy. But they had many very anxious moments as essential services were restored. For instance, they found a quick solution to the problem of starting up electricity to cover vital requirements before hydroelectric plants were restored. Several Italian submarines were able collectively to generate sufficient current for the purpose, but there had to be the most careful check and double check of public and private buildings where charges might have been laid linked up with electricity circuits.

Time bombs, which have been blowing up at intervals ever since the Germans quit, have been responsible for wrecking many buildings and have taken a considerable toll. A notable illustration was the explosion in the crowded central post office on a busy thoroughfare.

The thoroughness of destruction which such episodes typify—a thoroughness that was intended to deny to the Allies the maximum number of buildings suitable for the use of the incoming military and civil administrators—contrasts with the sketchy demolition work the Germans did earlier in their retreat before the Fifth Army.

One Bridge Left

They held up the attackers by blowing up bridges, making road blocks, and sowing mines. But they could have done a great deal more if they had had the time and material. In one case at least—at Scafati—they left until too late their plans for demolishing a sturdy bridge across the River Sarno on the direct highway between Pompeii and Naples. All other bridges but this most important one were destroyed, but failure to blow up the Scafati crossing opened the road west of Vesuvius to the advancing Allies and threw the German rear-guard plans off schedule.

One reason for the inadequacy of some German demolition attempts south of Naples was due to a shortage of explosives among their southern formations and to the impracticability of augmenting their supplies at the same time their forces were being taken northward as fast as possible. For jobs that would ordinarily have called for straight explosives, they often had to use mines and even shells. Also they had to divert much material they might have used directly in the path of the Allied armies to demolish Italian plants, since Italian withdrawal from the war made this a priority consideration.

Therefore, it was not until the zone of combat had shifted into Naples itself that the German long-term plan for imposing delay by wholesale destruction became apparent. In fact, they now are just at the starting point of a policy which they show every intention of carrying out with increasing thoroughness as they fall back toward the industrial north.

Damage by Allied Raids

In this they are being helped inevitably by Allied raids on key communication centers and lines. The Allies have done a great amount of damage. In the first place, the raiding was primarily against the Italians, but since they surrendered it has had to be carried on to try to prevent supplies from reaching the Germans in the battle areas.

Here lies the explanation why the Allies have been unable to use the Foggia network and airfields more than they are doing—why progress has been so slow in building up forward supplies. Raids, especially those carried out by United States Flying Fortresses, have been so effective they are presenting Allied engineers with one of their toughest problems. Another factor rising up is the bombing raids which the Germans are starting to carry out themselves on territory now in Allied hands.

While the route the Eighth Army followed in the southeastern region of Italy runs through a region where damage has been relatively slight, the western route along which the Fifth Army advanced is a trail of destruction. Take the case of Benevento, former key point of German resistance on the road to Naples. Concentrated Allied attacks destroyed town and industrial establishments around it almost entirely. That has been the fate of several picturesque towns and villages the Germans have used as strongholds. And what the Allies failed to smash, the Germans razed when they withdrew if they thought they could be useful to the Allies.

Aircraft Center Ruined

Another illustration is a factory town built near Cancello, 20 miles northeast of Naples, as an aircraft assembly and repair center. It was built with Italian labor and material under German supervision and comprised about 100 main buildings. Today, hardly a single building is undamaged and many are mere heaps of rubble.

Generally speaking, neither the Germans nor the Allies have wasted explosives on intentional destruction of architectural treasures. But many have suffered in varying degrees—some apparently through German spite, but the rest either because they were used or usable for military purposes or because bombs and shells had gone astray.

For example, the Royal Palace of Caserta, with its extensive parks—one of the most beautiful landmarks of Campagna—was chosen by the Germans as their headquarters. They parked trucks and armored cars under age-old trees, among fountains and famous sculptures.

Air Academy in Palace

Before the Germans moved in, the Italians had used this masterpiece of eighteenth-century architecture by Luigi Vanvitelli as the biggest flying academy for the Regia Aeronautica. There 1,000 cadets were turned out each month. Some of the main equipment sections, clothing stores, and fuel dumps were in the palace itself. And now some of the most beautiful rooms have been shattered. Most famous art treasures, however, appear to have escaped damage.

This sort of thing had been going on all the way to Naples and of course in the city itself, where some of Italy's most cherished heritages have suffered—some utterly destroyed and others damaged. At this time, an inventory of such losses is not yet available.

As the German plan for the sacrifice of Italy unfolds and the Nazis strive to impose maximum delay on Allied armies by a ruthless "scorched-earth" policy on a soil that is not Germany's, they are showing closer and closer attention to detail. This means they are imposing increasing hardships on innocent Italian civilians.

What Happened in Corsica

The lengths they are prepared to go in this direction are shown with particular strakness in Corsica, where they fought only when absolutely obliged to and gave the utmost time to safe evacuation, taking with them everything they possibly could and wrecking what they could not. This included the strangest assortment of personal property of the Corsicans. One humble family I know of had every stick of furniture removed by the Germans, though it couldn't imagine why the Nazis found it worth the trouble of transportation. In other homes, the Germans did the same thing or drove picks into what they didn't remove.

Corsican patriots and French troops did a fine job in expediting the Germans' departure. But the Germans did another in getting away all the troops, material, and loot they managed to evacuate to the mainland.

It is the same story in towns and villages from which the Germans are withdrawing in Central Italy now. It is inevitable as the Nazi policy is carried out and the tide of war surges back and forth over the country that historic treasures now mingled with military objectives are being damaged. Attention to these—by prevention or repair—inevitably takes second place to more urgent military and civilian needs. So far as repairs are concerned, roads, bridges, hospitals, and homes are given priority, and material and labor are extremely short. Lack of electric power prohits the use of anything but manual methods.

AMG on Job

However, the Allied Military Government is doing the best it can to help the Italians in the preservation of their monuments and works of art. One handicap is that Italian organizations normally intrusted with such work have their headquarters in Rome, presently in German hands. AMG now has replaced Rome as a potential source of financial support, and there many urgent calls on available funds for many other purposes than cultural ones are made. Many treasures have been removed to greater safety by the Italians, but this, of course, does not apply to the buildings themselves.

There has not been much looting in the period of confusion, and in Sicily, where there was much tough fighting, chief architectural prides escaped unscathed—notably the Greek temples of Syracuse, Agrigento, Silinunte, Segesta, and Norman churches with beautiful mosaics at Palermo, Monreale, and Cefalu.

It is hoped that when the inventory of Italy is completed, the same tale can be told, though many treasures must be forfeited to war before it is possible to attend to restoration problems in baroque churches and palaces.

Examination has been initiated of all crated works of art, as well as those left on the walls of museums, and the Italians are cooperating in what is bound to be a long job of assessment and restoration complicated by the German abstraction of movable treasures, by the Nazis' policy of destroying in their wake everything they figure may be useful to the Allies, and by the Allied necessity for launching heavy air raids on German military establishments in a country so studded with historic gems.

Japan's Air Reserves Cut

Continued from Page 1

sides has been comparatively limited. Allied losses in combat over the same period were 32.

There are two arms in particular to the Japanese war machine in the Southwest Pacific whose maintenance at strength is essential if they wish to hang on to what they have got. One is aerial and the other marine.

What has happened on the air front has been almost duplicated on the naval. Since Oct 14 6 warships have been sunk and 7 damaged; 9 large merchantmen have been destroyed, and 14 severely damaged; 89 small ships and barges have been eliminated, and another 59 crippled.

Japanese Lack Ships

In unofficial quarters it was estimated that the Japanese only had about 800,000 tons of spare shipping available to support their war effort around their island perimeter of defenses.

The same authorities estimate that the enemy has been losing an average of 60,000 tons monthly, and that this loss in itself is a controlling influence upon what the Japanese have been able to do on all their Pacific fronts.

Need Air Protection

Recently the rate of these losses has been stepped up considerably. The above recital of losses in this area alone will amply bear out this theory.

In estimating the future of the Pacific War these considerations of plane and ship losses are especially significant.

However many soldiers the Japanese may have on the Southwest Pacific front or anywhere else around their wide perimeter of defenses, their usefulness is in ratio to how they will be protected from the air and supplied by sea.

If the available Japanese reserves of planes and ships should prove inadequate for the job in hand, then there is no alternative but to contract and draw in close to the core of their power—Japan.

Every ship and plane that Gen. Douglas MacArthur's forces destroy or sink alters in some degree the enemy's ability to hold out in every other part of the Pacific.

Normandie Ready To Return to Navy

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (AP)—The Navy will take over the U. S. S. Lafayette, formerly the French Liner Normandie, from salvaging contractors tomorrow, and work in refitting and remodeling the vessel as a troopship is expected to begin shortly.

Restoration of the 83,000-ton ship, which capsized after a fire Feb. 9, 1942, will be marked by ceremonies at 10:30 a. m. at its North River pier.

Radio Station Suit Charges Unfairness

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 26 (AP)—A suit charging that the Denver Post has discriminated against radio station KFEL through the alleged omission of KFEL listings in the newspaper's daily schedule of radio programs was on file in District Court today.

The station seeks a restraining order against the Post, and treble damages of $2,395 based on charges, the suit said, the Post made between Feb. 1, 1942, and March 31, 1943, for KFEL advertising.

The suit contends that programs of three other Denver stations are printed daily at no charge, and that this service has been refused KFEL.

SUN'S NEWEST AVIATION FUEL PLANT
DEDICATED TOMORROW
The plant pictured is the latest addition to Sunoco's Marcus Hook Refinery, which every week produces enough 100-octane aviation gasoline to propel 2000 four-engine bombers from England to Berlin and back.

Adds to Sunoco's position as one of the world's largest producers of aviation fuel !

Be with us by radio

This huge new aviation fuel plant will be dedicated in impressive ceremonies which will be broadcast both by C. B. S. and The Blue Network.

HON. HAROLD L. ICKES
Guest of honor and principal speaker

LOWELL THOMAS
Master of ceremonies

TOMORROW
C.B.S. and Blue Network
3:30 to 4:00 P.M.

BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

Sunoco proudly dedicates a huge new aviation gasoline plant, the largest of its type in existence. In this self-contained plant, all petroleum components of aviation gasoline are produced and blended into the finest 100-octane fighting fuel.

The new plant, added to the giant facilities already in operation, makes our Marcus Hook refinery one of the largest producers of 100-octane aviation fuel in the world.

Sun First to Make Catalytic Cracking Commercially Practical

Sunoco's leadership really began long before Pearl Harbor, when the company first made commercially practical a now-famous process of catalytic cracking. No greater contribution has been made to the war effort. For, without the principle of catalytic cracking, Allied aviation fuel requirements could not have been met.

A Triumph of Private Initiative

Sunoco's entire aviation fuel program has been accomplished without government aid or subsidy. Facilities costing more than 36 million dollars are now devoted to war production in the company's Marcus Hook refinery alone. It is only through such free play of private initiative that all American progress has been achieved.

SUNOCO

This advertisement restored by the Office of Censorship which found no objection.

EVERYTHING SUNOCO DOES HAS VICTORY AS ITS PURPOSE

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Red Cross Girl From Middle East Describes Service to Army

By Alice Myers
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Whether she's crawling under a 3½-ton truck to see why it's stopped dead in the middle of the desert, or dancing with enlisted men on the Red Cross Club's roof in Cairo, Charlotte Rantoul, of Boston, likes her job as staff assistant with the American Red Cross Recreation Service overseas. It's strenuous work, requiring swift and continuous adjustment, but she can't think of any other place where she could do as big a bit toward winning the war.

Home last week for an unexpected visit, she was plied with questions at a rate little short of what she is used to behind the Red Cross Information Desk in Cairo. Whether she will return to that desk and her other duties in the Middle East is anybody's guess, she said, but she hopes so, for all her clothes are still there, except what she brought in one small duffel bag when suddenly ordered back to the United States on a special assignment. She was to report in Washington yesterday for her next orders. Her 33-hour flight home seemed unbelievable after the two-month, round-the-world journey that took her to her post last spring.

Presided From Clubmobile

The clubmobile from which Miss Rantoul was so recently dispensing such "comforts" as doughnuts, iced lemonade, chessmen, baseball bats, books, soap, writing paper, phonograph music, and pails of water, is the size of a moving van. The first of its kind—most others resemble station wagons—it is an experiment. The smaller ones have proved inadequate to carry enough supplies for the distance to be covered between camps in the desert, she explained.

The crew of three, two girls and a man, the latter a Red Cross field director, share both the driving and the emergency repairing of the huge vehicle. Clubmobile girls are trained to patch tires and monkey with a truck's innards.

It is difficult to imagine tall, comely, vivacious Miss Rantoul with her blue-gray eyes and dark, upswept hair looking "fierce" under any circumstances, but she insists she does in the overalls, pith helmet, and dark goggles which comprise her clubmobile gear. In fact, her companion of the sands was moved to remark, "After all, our object is to uplift the boys, not scare them."

If the girls' outfits are forbidding, their doughnuts are inviting. The boys devour them "even if I make them flat to the floor," laughed Miss Rantoul, whose culinary accomplishments, we gathered, were not one of her major qualifications for the job. Qualifications, incidentally, are largely individual as far as she can make out. At least she said "No" to almost everything the Red Cross asked her if she had ever done.

Had Adaptability

"Perhaps they thought my having gone to school in England about as much as in the United States and having motored a lot in Europe would make it easier for me to adjust to living overseas," she said. "But there are girls with all kinds of past experience doing this work." Hers includes graduation from Miss Lee's School in Boston, a year as general secretary of the Junior League, another year as its placement secretary, and much fun with amateur theatricals before she went on the stage with the North Shore Players. All of which may or may not have anything to do with her ability to pump water into and out of a 175-gallon tank with the temperature registering 140 degrees and no shade. But one knows from even a brief conversation that the Red Cross was not wrong in its estimate of Miss Rantoul as a person qualified to meet any emergency which might arise.

No comfort the truck has to offer is more welcome than plain water for, as she explained, the men get only one canteenful a day for drinking and washing. Hence, the tank, which is part of the truck's equipment and whose maximum supply, according to Miss Rantoul, never lasts more than 48 hours.

The clubmobiles radiate from a central base in the desert. Her big van can stay out 48 hours before returning to the base to re-equip. They generally arrive at a camp on the first afternoon and remain there two nights, their clientele being ground crews and mechanics chiefly. Evenings the girls often entertain the men with phonograph recordings of favorite radio programs which they put on over the loudspeaker on the truck. All recreation programs, she said, are arranged in co-operation with the Special Service Branch of the Army.

While the girls distribute the comforts, the field director is usually busy with the welfare end of the work. This, in Miss Rantoul's opinion, is the most important thing the Red Cross does. He it is who checks up for the men upon the welfare of families they haven't heard from for overlong or from whom they have had disturbing news. Within five or six days a field director can get an answer back from the Red Cross in the United States that may mean everything in the way of reassurance to a boy far from home.

Miss Rantoul took occasion to reiterate what so many officials, from General Eisenhower down, have urged—the need, the kindness, of writing only cheerful letters to the front, none of the whining kind that pull down the boys' morale.

Boys Want to Talk

The girls, too, are besieged with questions by the men who swarm around the truck. Miss Rantoul has felt sometimes that she would scream if asked another time what State she came from. But just being friendly and talking with boys who haven't seen an American girl in months is, of course, half the job.

When stationed at the Club in Cairo, Miss Rantoul's duties varied from arranging moonlight tours to the Pyramids and boat rides on the Nile to rounding up local girls for the thrice-weekly dances. French, Armenian, Jewish, Italian, Greek, and Polish shopgirls are invited to help entertain the boys. First, however, each one is investigated by the Army's military intelligence, she said. These girls are pretty and vivacious, she added, and dress well in the American style.

Men of the other Allied forces comment, she said, as to how much the Red Cross does for the American soldier, sailor, and marine. The only simliar service she knows of among the Allies is carried on by New Zealanders for their troops.

The Red Cross has taken over the Grand Hotel in Cairo as its Recreation Service headquarters, she said. Here about 400 men can be accommodated a night, and there is a restaurant. Only enlisted men are eligible for a bed and only if they are stationed too far from Cairo to get back for the night.

The Club also has what it calls the Annex on another street with just sleeping quarters, and in another building it runs a snack bar. Open from 9 to 9, the bar serves tuna fish, hamburg, and fried egg and bacon sandwiches, iced lemonade, and coffee. Milk is not avaliable. In fact, Miss Rantoul admitted she developed an actual craving for milk over there and has been drinking milk shakes at a great rate ever since she landed in the U. S. A.

Cairo is very gay, albeit dirty, she concluded. By comparison, Washington seems like "a perfectly empty city."

Pictures by Ava Hamilton Singer

Ava Hamilton Singer (upper left) photographed with some friendly Pygmies encountered in the Ituri Forest, Belgian Congo, on her four-year trip from Cape Town to Morocco. Sleugh Arab woman of the Atlas Mountains (upper right), the only section where Moroccan women are not veiled. However, two eyes through the slit of a veil can be almost as expressive as a full face, as illustrated (lower right) by this Moroccan woman in Fez. Mrs. Singer's little desert fox, picked up in the Sahara, is pictured in the circle.

Ava Singer Believes Women Suited to War Adventures

By Jessie Ash Arndt
Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

If the women in service with our troops on distant fronts encounter hardships, they will prove their capacity to withstand them as well and, in some cases, perhaps even better than the men, in the opinion of Ava Hamilton Singer, noted explorer.

"Women who are physically and otherwise fitted for the life, make better pioneers than men equally fitted, she says. "They can make a home anywhere because of their natural adaptability, and they seem less susceptible to loneliness than men. They do not grumble when there is work to be done or a home to be made."

Mrs. Singer, a quiet, modest person whose copper-colored hair and eyes are often matched by the clothes she wears, speaks from a background of firsthand knowledge. She has proved that a woman can meet successfully the rigors of life in the wilds of Africa, Ecuador, the Solomons, New Guinea and other distant places which until this war were little known by white men and much less by white women.

Probably women in the service will not find themselves alone with only native guides, hemmed in between two great herds of African elephants and obliged to swing by heavy vines into the tops of towering trees in order to escape them. Neither is it likely that they will be taking pictures of gorillas and narrowly escape, as she did, from being clutched by one of the monsters. Except for the dangers of the war itself, life in the jungles or in the desert will be reasonably easy for them compared to that faced by Mrs. Singer on her longest exploration trip, when she covered 100,000 miles from Cape Town to Morocco. She was alone except for natives she employed on the way—a journey of four years from 1936 to 1940.

Helped War Department

Not long after she had returned she told me of many of her astounding experiences. But just the other day she told me something more important even than the account of her adventures. It was that, as a result of her explorations, she was able to supply to the War Department previous to the invasion of Africa last year maps, diaries and motion pictures, as well as detailed notes on the terrain, which were of inestimable value in the African campaign. One official said they were of more value than any information received from any single source. For instance, some places noted on official maps as "impassable" she had proved to be passable.

She has recently returned from another bit of exploring—where, she may not even hint—done for our Government. Thus a woman who says she does not know what it is to be afraid is doing some of the trail blazing for the men of our armed forces and those of our allies.

This is the second war in which she has served her country, carrying out a family tradition of public service as a descendant of two governors of South Carolina and the great-great-grandaughter of the Secretary of the Navy in President Madison's Cabinet. She did intelligence work in World War I, using the knowledge of languages she had acquired during residence in Europe and other parts of the world. She speaks half a dozen languages and many dialects and tongues including Swahili, Africa's "language of diplomacy."

Autobiography Delayed

Some day a book will tell of her experiences. She has one practically written but more adventures have crowded in and for months now war assignments have pushed literary ones into the background. However, she is giving lectures and showing her pictures this fall, among them motion pictures of the seething crater of a volcano in eruption. She went alone on a two-days climb above the point where the fearful natives stopped. She returned with a camera record of the volcano that is unique.

Among her pictures is also that of a little desert fox which she picked up in the Sahara. No courage was required in getting this photograph but much patience and skill were required to win the confidence of the little fox which she kept as a pet. He was about the size of a kitten when she found him, and just the color of the sand. The first night she had him, she discovered he was a ventriloquist. Although she knew he was in one corner of the room where she had safely put him, she heard one kind of a little whine in the opposite corner and a different kind of a little bark in another direction, so that she might have thought the room was full of little foxes, all with different kinds of voices. In time, she tamed him so that he rode on her shoulder and cuddled his soft little head against her neck, accompanying her to teas and receptions when they were back in civilization. It was with regret that she left him when she started home, giving him to friends who were lovers of animals.

A conversation with Mrs. Singer, to whom adventures long ago became every-day events, reveals the simplicity that goes with rare achievement, meticulous fidelity to fact, and complete lack of affectation. What her next adventures will be she cannot even guess.

Top Artists Make 'Indestructible' Designs

Hollywood Designers—No. 2

By Tamara Andreeva
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In February, 1938, nine women designers met for lunch in a quiet Los Angeles restaurant. What was to be a social get-together, however, developed into a business meeting. They decided that California's fashion market was not well enough known, and that it was up to them to make it famous. That is how it happened that a tight, informal group known as the Affiliated Fashionists of California was formed.

Rules by which the newly formed organization was to be governed were even more informal. There were to be no by-laws, no dues, and no president. The only departure from informality the group permitted itself was the election of a corresponding secretary, which post is now filled by the soft spoken, ever smiling Viola Dimmitt.

Never a publicity seeker, she, nevertheless, has become one of the two best known designers of the group, of whom the second is Irene Bury. The motives that prompted these two to adopt the field of design were different, but the final result is the same—a series of perpetual best-sellers.

Dimmitt Always Original

Widowed in 1924, Viola Dimmitt went into design and custom-made clothes as a matter of necessity, but soon discerned wide horizons before her. A self-taught artist, she brought to clothes design the qualities of bold color and imaginative line. She was never bound by conventions of design; she followed no school; labored under no "influence," and sought no inspiration from the work of other designers. Rather, she looked for color in a flower, or in the bright plumage of a bird. Her line is as individual as her choice of color. Her evening creations have all the magnificence of the Orient, but are as modern as a skyscraper.

A pioneer at heart, Viola Dimmitt was one of the first to offer her services to Television, and there is every certainty that after the war you will see many a television star wearing clothes created by her.

The present strict government regulations and cloth shortages do not embarrass the adaptable Dimmitt. Instead of the 50 numbers she used to design for each season's opening—four times a year—she now handles only six, but these numbers, she says with a twinkle, are indestructible. They are created for the times in which they are to be worn—times for thrift, practicality, strength, versatility. One such number is her raincoat dress, known to buyers the country over, which does double duty in and out of doors.

Interesting and Stable

Viola Dimmitt's creations have been widely known and accepted in open and closed (industry) shows from coast to coast, and buyers always look to her to create something interesting, yet stable. The currently popular "drop-seat" slacks originally were her design.

Since her timid beginnings five years ago, when she struggled along with but a couple of helpers, Dimmitt has developed into an important figure in the fashion industry heading a large concern employing a number of workers and occupying several suites of offices. But in spite of success, she refuses to retire on her laurels and hovers over every stitch of a garment coming off her "assembly lines." She is holding in abeyance some elaborate ideas for postwar clothes, but refuses to speak of them until victory is won. "As soon as the first bugle of peace sounds," she promises, "I'll come forth with one of the gayest and giddiest numbers you ever saw."

Irene Bury started her work as a designer in 1932 not to make money, nor to get a start in the fashion business, but to help someone else get such a start. Another designer wanted Bury to form a partnership, and the firm of Irene M. Bury, Ltd., was launched. Depression came and went; the original partnership was dissolved; she decided to close her workroom, but a delegation from her fitters and seamstresses convinced her that there were more sides to the question than just hers. Other people were depending on her continuing, and by leaving the field of design she would be throwing them out of a job. . . . She remained in business.

The trust and devotion of her employees gave her new courage, new interest in her work, and she produced an amusing piece of playclothes which gave her a claim to fame. It was the "bodju," Balinese name for a one-piece garment. As soon as the playsuit was released and patented, it became a success and, without seeking publicity, Miss Bury was amazed to find herself immortalized on the screen. By chance she walked into a newsreel theater one night, to hear Graham MacNamee extol the bodju in a newsreel. Since then the famed "modest shorts" have been shown at all important California and Eastern fashion shows, among them the California Fashion Futures and Amos Parrish Clinic in New York.

Miss Bury confesses dazedly that, without her trying, the business "just growed," like Topsy. Finally her husband realized it was such a big thing, he sold out his own business, and joined her in her fashion venture.

Bury Anticipates Trends

The outstanding feature of Irene Bury's work is that it is always ahead of the times. She creates fashions which can usually be hidden in the trunk for five years, and be brought out and worn again five years later, as the fashion of the moment. One such of her ideas is a creation she calls Number Two-O-Seven, which is a versatile dress, becoming to any figure. It is also appropriate for any hour, for though originally created as a daytime dress, it has been copied for evening in solid black sequins.

Irene Bury's basis for sartorial perfection is the cut rather than the price of fabric. She maintains that America's average woman, who is her most valued customer and devotee, prefers a well cut dress of inexpensive fabric to an exotic-looking sack of gold lamé.

She seldom talks of her designing triumphs, and the only thing she will ever mention proudly is her having restored corduroy to its place in the sun. At the time when no one else would look at corduroy as anything more than upholstery fabric, she started using it for slacks and smocks to go with them. Gradually the vogue caught and corduroy again is popular.

Practical Brownies for Gifts

When making Cookies for Rookies why not try Chocolate Brownies? Here is a recipe which is rich, chewy and delicious, but which takes into account that we are sugar rationed.

Chocolate Brownies

½ cup shortening
½ cup dark corn syrup
½ cup brown sugar
½ cup chocolate chips [illegible]
¾ cup cake flour
1½ tsps. baking powder
½ tsp. salt
2 eggs
1 cup chopped nuts
1 tsp. vanilla

Cream shortening until fluffy. Add corn syrup gradually, creaming while adding. Add sugar gradually, creaming while adding. Stir in melted chocolate. Sift together dry ingredients; add ¼ of them to creamed mixture, beating while adding. Add the eggs, well beaten, then the remaining dry ingredients, vanilla and nuts. Turn into well greased 9" x 9" cake pan and bake in a moderate over (350° F.) for about 30 minutes. Cut immediately into squares with a sharp knife. Makes about 25 brownies.

Make some cookies today. Do it often. Send them to some man you know or a Camp Recreation Center. And when you are baking don't forget the Wacs and Waves enjoy homemade goodies too.

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U. S. Foreign Economic Units Merged Into Single Agency

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26—Acting in advance of congressional scrutiny into Lend-Lease operations, the Administration today effected a thorough-going reorganization of America's foreign economic operations by consolidating the Lend-Lease Administration, Office of Economic Warfare, and Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation into a single over-all agency.

The integration was termed "the most far-reaching consolidation of Government agencies in this war" by Leo T. Crowley, Head of the new Foreign Economic Administration, which absorbs the three former agencies.

Under the new setup, operation of the various agencies will be unified both abroad and in the United States. No longer, for instance, will separate organizations and sometimes separate policies govern shipments of Lend-Lease goods and commercial goods traveling side by side into the Mediterranean area.

Closer Liaison Needed

Indicating that FEA will be the agent for carrying out economic aspects of American foreign policy, Undersecretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., declared in a formal statement today that the State Department was working with the FEA and the Bureau of the Budget on arrangements to provide "the close liaison necessary to assure conformity of our foreign economic operations to our national foreign policy."

He said Dean Acheson, Assistant Secretary and head of the Department's Office of Foreign Economic Operations, will be in charge of the special advisers who are to work with Mr. Crowley's organization.

"These advisers and their assistants," Mr. Stettinius explained, "will work closely with the appropriate officers and divisions of the FEA, from the inception of a given economic program (at the initiative of either agency) to its conclusion, so that the FEA may be kept fully informed of foreign policy as it affects each program and the department in turn may be in touch with the course of operations."

Duplicate Work Avoided

The reorganization is intended, thus, to prevent duplicating and conflicting actions by agents working abroad for the various units. Returning officials, including Congressmen, have brought back occasional charges that the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation, the Office of Economic Warfare, and the Lend-Lease administration have been discovered working at cross-purposes or slow at co-operating with each other.

The Foreign Economic Administration is thus established as the single responsible agency for overseas economic operations, while the State Department continues to function as the nation's policy and planning agency for foreign affairs.

The shake-up, however, brings under Mr. Crowley's direction those operations of the State Department's Office of Foreign Economic Co-operation and of the Commercial Credit Corporation which have economic dealings with foreign nations.

Mr. Crowley simultaneously announced appointment of two deputy administrators to his Foreign Economic Administration—Lauchlin Currie, Special Assistant to President Roosevelt who has been serving as executive officer of OEW, and Henry W. Riley, heretofore an official of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, which Mr. Crowley also heads. Bernard Knollenberg, lend-lease chief since Stettinius became Undersecretary of State, has been named executive adviser.

By its consolidation move the Administration has again acted to put its house in order in advance of congressional scrutiny— to centralize operations, place them on a "businesslike" basis and entrust them to an official well regarded by Congress as a business administrator.

Private Enterprise Guarded

Questions concerning the commercial phase of Lend-Lease, and the goods received and receivable by reverse Lend-Lease, are due for airing shortly at the hands of both the Truman Senate Committee and a Senate Appropriations Subcommittee headed by Senator Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee. Fears have been expressed by American business and congressional sources, that on the one hand, America may get the short end of the Lend-Lease deal and one the other, that Lend-Lease may develop into a substitute for private enterprise in foreign trade after the war.

The latter apprehension has been occasioned by Lend-Lease activities in North Africa, where its representatives supervised distribution of goods among local retailers, laid down rules against profiteering and sold for cash, using the cash to buy manganese and other strategic materials for shipment to the United States.

Government officials emphasize that there is no intention whatsoever of using Lend-Lease as a substitute for private postwar trading. Now the merger of Lend-Lease with the Office of Economic Warfare, which handles commercial trading transactions abroad, will, it is declared, pave the way for gradual resumptions of commercial trading in areas cleared of war and military operations.

Further bolstering his new organization with men of his own choosing, Mr. Crowley also named to the Foreign Economic Administration Joseph. McGoldrick, New York City Comptroller; Joseph M. Cunningham, an assistant to Mr. McGoldrick in New York, and Samuel Zemurray and Arthur Pollan, both of the United Fruit Company.

Bloc of Senators Wants Stronger Postwar Resolution

Continued from Page 1

that the Connally resolution "points most clearly in the direction of a multilateral military alliance," and warned that such an alliance would "not stand a chance" of Senate ratification.

Speaking of his attempted clarifying amendments, Senator Ball declared:

"There is one fundamental principle underlying all of them. That principle is that the only way for us and the world to avoid these recurring wars of ever-growing magnitude and destruction is to establish and enforce jointly, through democratic organization, a few basic rules of conduct among nations. The two essential rules are that all nations must submit to international arbitration of one kind or another disputes that threaten to provoke war, and that no nation be permitted to wage aggressive war.

"In other words, the concept of a world community consisting of some 60-odd completely sovereign nations, each free to wage war as it pleases and limited only by its own conscience and force, must give way to a concept based on individual nations completely sovereign as to their internal affairs, but limited in their international acts by a few common rules which all have accepted and agreed to help enforce.

"If we make that basic decision, and we are trying to make it clearly in the amendment we propose, then we and the world stand some chance of preventing another great world war. If we fail to make it, the odds are against preventing World War III."

Swedish Press Urges Action To Halt German Air 'Mistakes'

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (AP)—Admission by a German air attaché in Stockholm that a Nazi plane had shot down a Swedish air transport Oct. 22, with 13 fatalities including an American brought sharp reaction from the Swedish press today, the Office of War Information said.

Although the German official was quoted in radiocasts recorded here by the United States Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service as expressing "deep regret" over what he said was "a mistake," leading Swedish newspapers called for a re-examination of the agreement allowing Germany to fly courier planes over Swedish territory.

The air transport was shot down off the west coast of Sweden en route from England to Stockholm.

The Swedish Radio said Sweden "will take up the matter through diplomatic channels in Berlin."

The Stockholm Dagens Nyheter, according to OWI, said that "something else besides protests and apologies is required — something that will obviate similar disasters and cause the Germans to behave differently toward neutral countries."

The Stockholm Social Demokraten said the incident "cannot fail to affect Sweden's attitude toward German courier-plane traffic."

The Swedish people are "deeply shocked," said that NYA Dagligt Allehanda, "and if no satisfaction can be gained in any other way, Sweden must consider the advisability of putting an end to a certain kind of foreign air traffic over Swedish territory."

Secretary Early's Son Is Commissioned

FORT BENNING, Ga., Oct. 26 (AP)—Stephen T. Early, Jr., son of President Roosevelt's press secretary, was in the first 17-week class to receive commissions as Second Lieutenants in graduation exercises at the Infantry School here today.

Secretary Early was on the program as the principal speaker. Young Early, who was assigned to the course from Camp Croft last April, is a graduate of Staunton Military Academy and also attended the University of Maryland for a year.

Public to Get Big Supply Of Turkeys for Holidays

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 26 (AP)—The Army bought 23,000,000 pounds of Thanksgiving and Christmas turkey this year, but that was only about 8 per cent of the country's crop, the Quartermaster Corps here said yesterday. Thus 92 per cent of the supply is available to civilians.

The service turkeys, like the men who will eat them, had to meet military physical requirements. The birds had to weigh between eight and 16 pounds. An officer of the Veterinary Corps supervised every step in processing, including packing and shipping.

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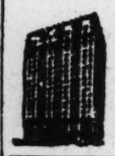

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President: Bureaus Not Draft Havens

Continued from Page 1

would "attempt to equalize the sacrifice between deferred classes and the men that go out and get shot."

Her idea is to have 4-Fs and other deferred classes inducted into an Army and Navy Maintenance Corps from which they could be assigned to essential jobs. The men called would be given basic Army pay, food, transportation, lodging, insurance, and dependency allotments.

Men who have been discharged from the armed services for mental or physical reasons who are able to work would also be inducted into the Maintenance Corps.

In order not to pull wage standards down, industries and farms using members of the Maintenance Corps would be required to put the difference between Army pay and regular job rates into the Federal Treasury. Mrs. Luce suggests that the fund accumulated might be used after the war to help take care of veterans.

Under the proposal, induction into the Maintenance Corps, to begin when the President considers it advisable, would be in the hands of regional, unpaid boards which would have full information at hand on the needs of war plants, farms, and the military services.

At present the War Manpower Commission has no control over the kind of jobs performed by 4-Fs, though it has made rules to force other men of draft age out of nonessential jobs.

The latter practice is specifically forbidden in the draft bill taken up by the House. Unlike the draft-fathers bill passed by the Senate, the House bill provides that men shall not be inducted because of occupation.

Most of the fathers being inducted at present are in those non-deferrable employments.

Check on Standards

The House bill carries the Senate provision for a presidential medical commission to determine whether Army and Navy physical standards are too high.

As it began consideration of the draft bill, the House had before it a report of its Military Affairs Subcommittee stating that draft deferment is not a real problem in the majority of Government agencies, but recommending an investigation in the following: War, Navy, Commerce, War Shipping Administration, Maritime Commission, Interior, Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Bureau of Naturalization and Immigration.

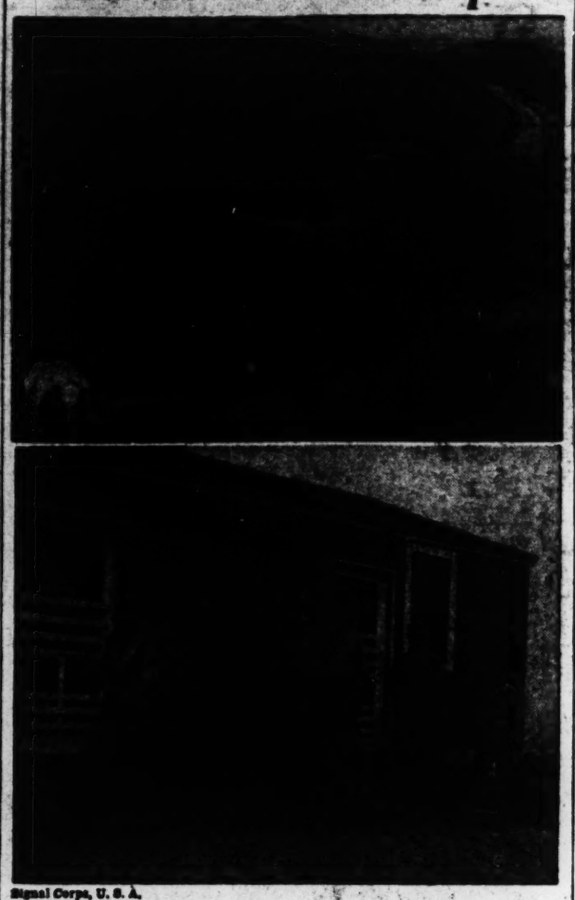
The Committee recommended an analysis of home-front duties to see if 4-Fs could perform them, with special attention to the possibility of avoiding pensions and extensive hospitalization for them.

Admits Draft Plot

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (AP)—Stephen Weinberg pleaded guilty in Federal Court to seven indictments charging him with conspiring with nine others to violate the Selective Service Act through what authorities called a school for draft dodgers.

Federal Judge Samuel Mandelbaum postponed sentence until Nov. 1 on request of United States Attorney James B. M. McNally. The nine co-defendants will be arraigned Oct. 29.

Barracks for K-9 Corps



Signal Corps, U. S. A.

Dogs Train for Service at Front Royal, Va.

Upper: Dogtown—Each member of the K-9 Corps has an insulated outdoor kennel. Lower: A few of the war dogs shown with handlers.

Security for Small Nations Held Essential by Masaryk

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 26—The small nations of the world look to the postwar era for security, and without settlement of the problems of such nations, it will be impossible for the major powers to stay at peace, according to Jan Masaryk, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Vice-Premier of Czechoslovak Government in exile.

"I am violently opposed to balance of power between great peoples when I pay the bill," Mr. Masaryk declared at a meeting sponsored by the American Friends of Czechoslovakia to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Czechoslovak Republic, in Carnegie Hall last night. Joseph E. Davies, former United States ambassador to Russia, also spoke.

"I am opposed to spheres of influence," Mr. Masaryk continued. "I want Czechoslovakia to be the sphere of influence for Czechoslovak people. I am glad the Moscow conference is off the record. I don't want to know what it is they decide about us so long as it is nice, and I have reason to hope that it won't be not nice. If the little countries are not settled, are not secure, then there is no security for the big ones."

Mr. Davies pleaded for unity among the Allied nations in settling the peace.

"It is now generally accepted that it was the lack of unity and mutual confidence between Britain, France and the Soviet Union which in 1938 made certain the tragic disaster of Czechoslovakia. The only hope now for the security and future peace of the world is in such unity."

Awards Are Sought For War Reporters

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (AP)—Burnet Hershey, Executive Director of the Overseas Press Club, announced Oct. 22 the Club's Governing Board would send a resolution to Congress and the War Department urging that work of American war correspondents be recognized officially by awards of service medals.

Illustrating dangers faced by press and radio correspondents at the battle fronts, Mr. Hershey mentioned 17 correspjondents who have been killed in line of duty in the present war. He said that in covering assignments reporters faced the same danger as the men doing the actual fighting.

At the present time, correspondents are not entitled to receive campaign ribbons, and to correct this situation, he said, the Club would advocate the awarding of service medals.

Argentine Takes Refuge In Brazilian Embassy

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Oct. 26 (AP)—Prof. Mario Castex, Argentine scientist who was one of the signers of a manifesto Oct. 15 urging Argentina's alignment with the United Nations, has taken refuge in the Brazilian Embassy at Buenos Aires, according to information received here Oct. 25.

His family was understood to have arrived here while Professor Castex was not permitted to leave Buenos Aires. This tended to confirm earlier reports that Argentine authorities were banning exit from the country for all signers of the manifesto.

Joseph E. Widener

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26 (AP)—Joseph E. Widener, who passed on here today, was a millionaire sportsman, financier, and art collector.

Mr. Widener only this year gave to the United States Treasury Department his vast art collection, valued at $18,000,000 to $20,000,000. The collection now is on display in the National Gallery of Art in Washington.

Dogs in Training Get Letters From Former Pals at Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRONT ROYAL, Va., Oct. 26—"Dear Prince:

How do you like the Army?

I bet you don't even remember me any more.

Daddy said that I can send you some bones if they will let me. You ask your keeper. Maybe I'll send some cookies. I'm getting real big now."

Members of the K-9 corps, in training for Army service here, frequently get letters like this from former pals at home, but once they move out to actual duty nobody knows their former owner except the Quartermaster Corps in Washington.

"When we accept a dog, we put in a paragraph about not writing, but it doesn't do much good," admits Maj. Dean Bedford, at the Army Service Forces, Front Royal, Va. Dogs for the Army and Coast Guard are trained here.

People write to Col. T. B. Apgar, commanding officer at Front Royal, asking for pictures of their dogs in training. Some send boxes of cookies, money for food, or even red ribbons to tie around their dogs necks at Christmas time.

The Army never gives out the name of the dog's handler or the station to which he is sent after he finishes his training course.

"Prince conducted himself as a good soldier and we feel sure he will continue to do his part at his assignment," is all the owner is told.

All dogs are procured for the Army through "Dogs for Defense" with branches in all parts of the country. They must be between one and five years old, weigh at least 50 pounds and stand 24 inches at the shoulder.

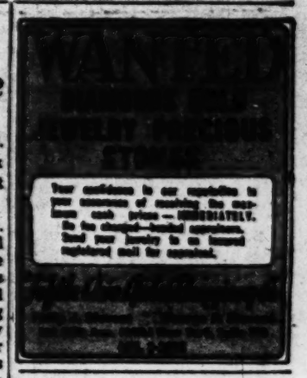
About 10 to 13 per cent of the dogs accepted into the Army have to be rejected before their training is over, chiefly because they can't stand up under the strenuous advanced training or are not aggressive enough.

Dogs that are not aggressive enough to make good attack dogs can sometimes be trained as messengers, casualty dogs, silent sentries, or trailers.

Each dog has an insulated outdoor kenpel and is fed a mixture of horsement, dry dog food and broth once a day.

Will K-9's ever be pets again? Army trainers are not agreed. Some think that after five or six months of rest they would revert to docility.

The Army could use more dogs. Thus far, patriotic citizens as well as dog pounds and kennels have averted a "draft" but there is danger now that the supply will not keep pace with the growing demands for dogs to patrol lonely stretches of coastline and war plants, carry messages across dangerous terrain where a man would be too plainly seen, seek out wounded men and even lay wires for short distances.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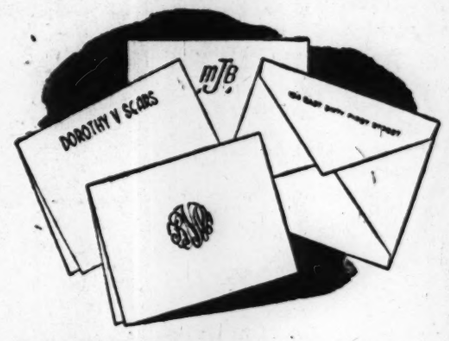

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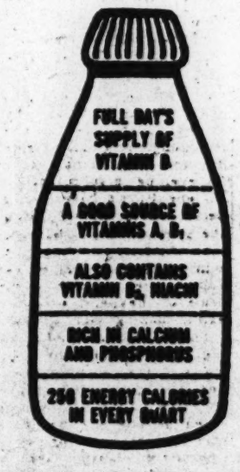
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AT YOUR STORE, OR AT YOUR DOOR

The Home Forum

"This is my rock"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EACH SUMMER upon arriving at the seashore a little girl would hurriedly pick her way over the rocky shore until she spied her favorite rock. It was a large one, tall and jagged. Yes, it was here just as she had left it the summer before, the same big crack, the smooth side, and the same little toe holds that enabled her to climb so easily and quickly to the top, where she would stand firmly and look straight out over the sea as if to say, "This is my rock."

The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, writes in her book, "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 295): "The Bible is our sea-beaten rock. It guides the fishermen. It stands the storm. It engages the attention and enriches the being of all men." The daily study of the Bible, together with "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy, is bringing to thousands wisdom, courage, faith, security, and a firm foundation for that spiritual outlook so important to happiness and well-being.

The Bible is replete with health-bringing wisdom and joy-giving promises. The study of Christian Science inspires one to look to the Bible for instances of protection, health restored, guidance, inspiration, comfort, and the overcoming of lack and fear. The human family derives great comfort from such verses as are found in the Psalms and elsewhere throughout the Scriptures. Take, for example, the following verses: "Be strong and of a good courage, fear not, nor be afraid of them: for the Lord thy God, he it is that doth go with thee; he will not fail thee, nor forsake thee" (Deuteonomy 31:6); and, "The Lord on high is mightier than the noise of many waters, yea, than the mighty waves of the sea" (Psalms 93:4).

* * *

Christ Jesus revealed the fatherhood of God, referring to Him as "our Father." Christian Science reveals the motherhood of God, giving Him the name Father-Mother, which helps us to know the strengthening, loving, comforting nature of God. The infinite Father-Mother knows no parting, no sorrow, lack, or void. He is all-inclusive and is everywhere present, yes, even on the ocean and the battlefield, in the air and under the sea.

"Man," declares Science and Health (p. 515), "is the family name for all ideas,—the sons and daughters of God. All that God imparts moves in accord with Him, reflecting goodness and power." Temptations, disappointments, sickness, discouragement, inferiorities, misfits are not related to the man of God's creating. Because they are not of God they are not of man. They find no opening wedge between Love and its pure, holy idea, man. God is ever conscious of His beloved children and of their welfare. He knows their goodness, their wholeness, and their ability to reflect Him. Man's position is within the realm of Love.

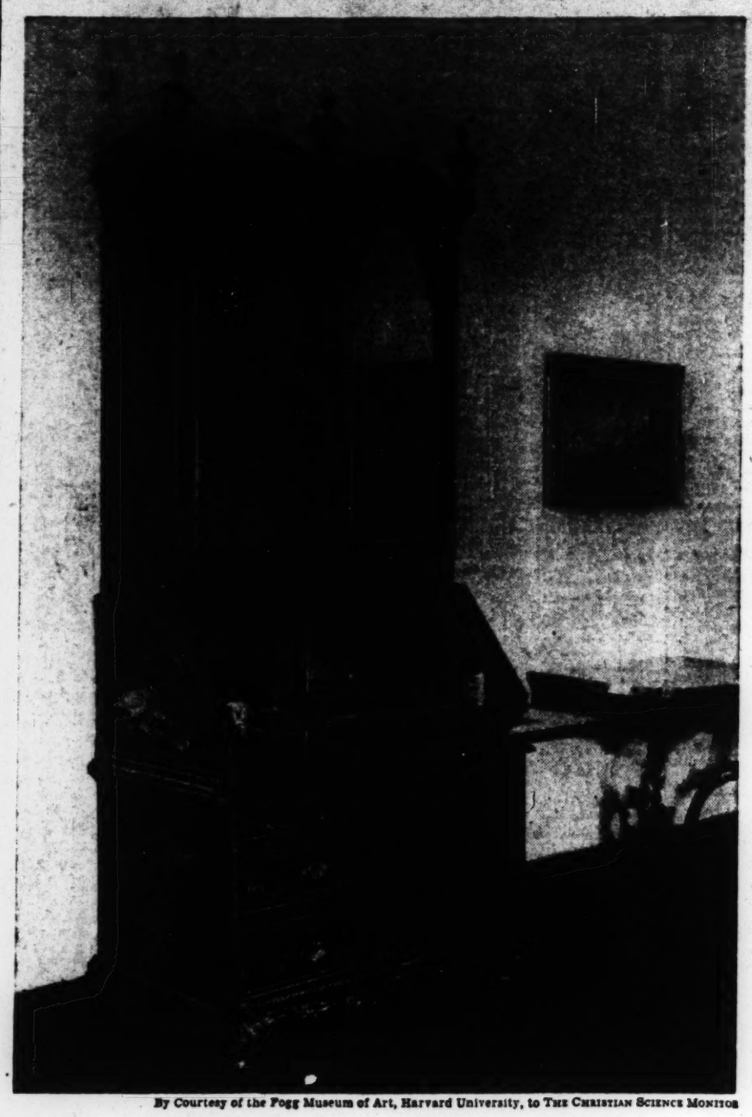
The understanding of these simple statements of Truth will free parents from any burdened sense of motherhood or fatherhood. It will free sons and daughters from saddening beliefs of separation from the family circle. These truths are like the toe holds in the rock. They help one to ascend more easily to the top of the rock, to the demonstration of eternal Truth. Here one has the vision to see things as they really are, to see the possibilities of expanding thought when imbued with the understanding of God as Father-Mother.

* * *

An instance when the writer made use of one of these "toe holds" is as follows. She was waiting in a hotel corridor for the elevator to come down to her floor. She saw the door open and stepped forward, but the elevator shot downward. Her weight was balanced sufficiently by her arm to hold her from pitching forward. Simultaneously, part of a verse which had appeared previously in the Bible Lessons found in the *Christian Science Quarterly* filled her consciousness: "And thy right hand hath holden me up" (Psalms 18:35); and, "Thou hast enlarged my steps under me, that my feet did not slip" (verse 36). At the return of the elevator the boy apologized and remarked, "That was a strong right arm you had." There was no resentment and scarcely any discomfort from the experience. The protecting arm of our Father-Mother God was instantly there to save.

Against the rock of spiritual understanding, the rolling breakers of sense testimony beat in vain, tumble, and recede. Man, grounded in Truth, stands firm, fearless, whole, triumphant.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.]



By Courtesy of the Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN ENGLISH DESK: *From the Time of Queen Anne*

THIS DESK of the period of Queen Anne is handsomely decorated with japan work. The coloring is an exceptional hue of blue-green and there are passages of gold and red. The pictorial decoration consists of landscapes with figures of birds and floral branches. Mirrors are inserted in the upper panels, and the inner compartment of the desk is delicately ornamented. The desk is exhibited in a room installed with eighteenth-century pictures and decorative arts in the Fogg Museum at Harvard, where it is one of some 4,000 objects of art acquired recently by the museum through the bequest of the eminent connoisseur and collector, Grenville L. Winthrop.

D. A.

"C'est mon rocher"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

CHAQUE ÉTÉ en arrivant au bord de la mer, une certaine fillette courait au rivage où s'amoncelaient des pierres énormes; passant avec soin de l'une à l'autre, elle finissait par voir à une certaine distance son rocher favori. C'était un très haut bloc, aux arêtes vives. Oui, il se trouvait bien à la même place que l'année passée; elle pouvait reconnaître la grande fissure, le côté lisse, et les petites dépressions qui lui servaient de marches pour arriver bien vite au sommet. Elle s'y plantait fermement, en face de la vaste mer, et regardait droit devant elle comme pour dire: "C'est mon rocher."

Dans *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany* (p. 293), Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, parle en ces termes: "La Bible est notre rocher battu par les vagues. Elle guide le pêcheur. Elle résiste aux tempêtes. Elle fixe l'attention, elle enrichit l'être de tous les hommes." L'étude quotidienne de la Bible, jointe à celle de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures*, par Mrs. Eddy, apporte à d'innombrables personnes la sagesse, le courage, la foi, la sécurité; elle leur donne une base solide pour la spiritualité si importante au bonheur et au bien-être.

La Bible a des trésors de sagesse qui procurent la santé; elle est riche en promesses apportant la joie. L'étude de la Science Chrétienne nous incite à scruter la Bible où nous trouvons maints exemples de protection, de rétablissement, de directions, d'inspiration, de réconfort, de victoires sur la crainte et la pénurie. Dans les psaumes, dans tous les livres de l'Écriture, les humains trouvent des passages qui les soutiennent et les consolent. Prenons par exemple les versets suivants: "Soyez forts et prenez courage; ne craignez point, et ne vous laissez pas effrayer par eux. C'est l'Éternel, ton Dieu, en effet, qui marche avec toi; il ne te délaissera point et ne t'abandonnera pas" (Deuteronome 31:6) — "Plus que la voix des grandes eaux et des vagues puissantes de la mer, l'Éternel est puissant dans les lieux très hauts" (Psaume 93:4).

Le Christ Jésus révéla la paternité de Dieu, qu'il appelait "notre Père." La Science Chrétienne révèle la maternité de Dieu; en Lui donnant le nom de Père-Mère, elle nous aide à reconnaître la nature divine, pleine d'amour, source de force et de tendresse. L'infini Père-Mère ignore les séparations, le chagrin, la disette, le vide. Il renferme tout, Il est toujours présent, même si l'on se trouve en mer, sur le champ de bataille, dans les airs ou sous les eaux.

Science et Santé déclare (p. 515): "Homme est le nom de famille pour désigner toutes les idées, — les fils et les filles de Dieu. Tout ce que Dieu communique agit de concert avec Lui et reflète Sa bonté et Sa puissance." Les tentations, les déboires, la maladie, le découragement, la faiblesse, l'inaptitude n'ont aucun rapport avec l'homme créé par Dieu. N'étant pas de Dieu, ces choses ne peuvent faire partie de l'homme. Elles ne sauraient se glisser entre l'Amour et l'homme, son idée pure et sainte. Dieu est toujours conscient de Ses enfants bien-aimés, dont Il assure le bonheur. Il connaît leur bonté, leur intégralité, leur aptitude à refléter Sa nature. L'homme a sa place dans le royaume de l'Amour.

Comprendre ces simples affirmations de la Vérité affranchira les humains sous bien des rapports. Les parents n'auront plus le sentiment que leur tâche est un fardeau. Loin du cercle familial, les fils et les filles n'éprouveront pas la tristesse qu'apportent les croyances de séparation. Ces vérités sont comparables aux appuis que le pied trouve pour gravir une pente rocheuse. Elles vous aident à monter jusqu'au sommet, jusqu'à la démonstration de l'éternelle Vérité. De là, on voit les choses telles qu'elles sont réellement; on reconnaît les vastes possibilités de la pensée que pénètre la compréhension de Dieu en tant que Père-Mère.

Voici un cas où l'auteur du présent article eut l'occasion d'employer un de ces "appuis." Dans le corridor d'un hôtel, elle attendait l'ascenseur qui devait d'abord descendre jusqu'à son étage. Elle vit s'ouvrir la porte et voulut entrer, mais l'ascenseur au lieu de s'arrêter, alla tout droit jusqu'au rez-de-chaussée. Elle avait un pied dans le vide: heureusement, elle put se retenir au chambranle de l'ascenseur, où son bras s'était appuyé. En même temps, sa conscience fut éclairée par ces mots qu'elle avait lus dans le *Livret Trimestriel de la Science Chrétienne*, où sont imprimées les Leçons Bibliques: "Ta main droite me soutient... Tu élargis le chemin sous mes pas, et mes pieds ne chancellent point" (Psaume 18:36, 37). Lorsque l'ascenseur revint, le garçon fit des excuses et dit: "Quelle force vous avez eue dans le bras droit!" Après cet incident, il ne subsista point de rancune, et c'est à peine si l'on ressentit un léger malaise. Le bras de notre Père-Mère Dieu, Sa force protectrice, omniprésente, avait instantanément porté secours.

Les vagues du témoignage des sens assaillent en vain le roc de la compréhension spirituelle; elles s'y brisent et doivent reculer. S'appuyant sur la Vérité, l'homme reste ferme, sans crainte, triomphant.

«Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Apple-Picking

When the orchard's white with rime
In the merry harvest time.
It is fun to pick apples in the sun.

Up the ladder nimbly, lad.
With your heart so young and glad.
For it's joy, ladder-climbing, to a boy.

Lift the red fruit off the grass,
Box it carefully, my lass,
See, each girl treats her apple like a pearl!

When the sun begins to slant,
Hurry, end this festive jaunt,
It grows chill in the orchard on the hill.

Now the truck comes up the lane
For each Johnny and each Jane,
Who have done harvest-picking in the sun.

DOROTHY LAMB

Philadelphia's Broadly Popular Culture

THE RISE IN eighteenth-century Philadelphia of a mature, urbane, and democratic culture constitutes one of the most curiously unchronicled phenomena of modern history. Yet it represents a major contribution of New World society while still in its Colonial period to the development of Western civilization, and a precious instance of the richness of our American heritage.

In the transfer of civilized institutions from Europe to America, the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries form two great seminal periods. In the seventeenth century the Puritan strain, consequence of the Protestant Reformation, was brought by saints and elders to New England. Here, after the extremes and vicissitudes of theocratic experiment, its individualistic and democratic elements remained to become permanent factors in American life. The eighteenth century brought to our shores a new strain, the Enlightment, secular, humanistic, and also with democratic and individualistic implication. Becoming rapidly naturalized to its new environment, the Enlightment met and blended with the earlier ecclesiastical culture of New England to flow in turn into the main channel of American thought. . . .

The reason for the spectacular success of Philadelphia as the primary unit of reception and distribution for this second wave of European culture lay in its increasing importance as an urban center. In the thirty-five years preceding Independence, trade and immigration made of Philadelphia the second city of the British Empire. Here existed that full and free interplay of group and individual activity, buttressed by fairly continuous economic prosperity, which was necessary to the development of a vigorous cultural life. Here also grew up a democratic society, product of the theory of its founding and the conditions of New World existence. Education was amazingly general; opportunity for talent and initiative, relatively free. Philadelphia presented therefore the outstanding, probably the first, example in the Western world of a culture resting on a broadly popular base.

This culture was nourished not alone by the privileged, the leisured, and the financially endowed. It depended to a remarkable degree on the efforts of hundreds of able and energetic individuals, men and women, sprung from all ranks of society and all motivated by a love of learning, a curiosity in the world about them, a devout belief in progress, and a burning personal desire to get ahead.—From "Rebels and Gentlemen—Philadelphia in the Age of Franklin," by CARL AND JESSICA BRIDENBAUGH. (New York: Reynal & Hitchcock.)

Marcus Aurelius Gives Credit

FROM MY GRANDFATHER Verus [I learned] good morals and the government of my temper.

From the reputation and remembrance of my father, modesty and a manly character.

From my mother, piety and beneficence, and abstinence, not only from evil deeds, but even from evil thoughts; and further, simplicity in my way of living, far removed from the habits of the rich.

From my great-grandfather, not to have frequented public schools, and to have had good teachers at home, and to know that on such things a man should spend liberally.

From my governor, to be neither of the green nor of the blue party at the games in the Circus, nor a partizan either of the Parmularius or the Scutarius at the gladiators' fights; from him too I learned endurance of labor, and to want little, and to work with my own hands, and not to meddle with other people's affairs, and not to be ready to listen to slander. . . .

From Maximus I learned self-government, and not to be led aside by anything; and cheerfulness in all circumstances . . . ; and a just admixture in the moral character of sweetness and dignity, and to do what was set before me without complaining. I observed that everybody believed that he thought as he spoke, and that in all that he did he never had any bad intention; and he never showed amazement and surprise, and was never in a hurry, and never put off doing a thing, nor was perplexed nor dejected, nor did he ever laugh to disguise his vexation, nor, on the other hand, was he ever passionate or suspicious. He was accustomed to do acts of beneficence, and was ready to forgive, and was free from all falsehood; and he presented the appearance of a man who could not be diverted from right rather than of a man who had been improved. I observed, too, that no man could ever think that he was despised by Maximus, or ever venture to think himself a better man. He had also the art of being humorous in an agreeable way. — MARCUS AURELIUS, in his Meditations.

The Gull Flying Inland

What tides of green move under you!
What will you find here by the firm hills
and the tossed trees? Our fields of blue asters
are so different from your unsteady pastures
of water.

D. S.

Believe It, or Not, I Like Queues

IT IS THE BRITISH, of course, who call them "queues." We Americans refer to them, less imaginatively, as "lines." We take our places in lines, leading to station ticket-offices or to the magisterial passport officials established in the lounge of a trans-Atlantic ship. "Queues" is, I think, the more interesting name. But, call them what you like, such devices are among the most exacting, the most humbling incidents of our daily lives. To be inescapably one link in a chain, no larger and no brighter and no more important than other links, is at least a wholesome lesson in democracy. And how we frown upon anyone who tries to force his way forward unlawfully!

Mr. Edward Weeks, in the leading article of the current Atlantic Monthly which he edits, admits he had recently to cultivate a submissive spirit with regard to queues in England. At last he did it by a cool appraisal of the British as they stood stolidly in queues, often in the rain, waiting for the next bus or the bus after the next. Seldom do any of us seek out queues; queues are thrust upon us. The great thing is to accept them. For my own part, I can recall more than one queue which I positively enjoyed.

* * *

Yes, I must really like queues. Some I would not have avoided if I could. Once in London, I deliberately sought out a theater queue—for the adventure, for the fun, for a chance to observe the people who were there. It was raining, as you might have expected. Not much; just enough so that the pavements were moist and rain slithered down the eaves of Shaftsbury Avenue. Few people were about; it was early and the habitués were still dining in little restaurants run by Frenchmen or Italians or Spaniards or Greeks, hidden in those side streets of Soho. But this time we needed to be particularly early. We were going to wait in that queue for places in the pit—excellent places, too, which, because we were willing to wait, would cost us a mere song. Now there loomed the mouth of that narrow passage leading to the door of the pit. We couldn't see very well, because of the dark and the fog which had gathered and the thin dropping of the rain. But my friends were familiar with theater queues. Unhesitating, they went in and seized each a small and somewhat unsteady stool. I seized my stool and together we found positions where the bricks were fairly even; we set down our stools and perched upon them.

* * *

At first, it was amusing to be there, so near the ground, and so merged with other Gilbert and Sullivan enthusiasts. We chattered and laughed and, yes, I remember we nibbled some chocolate we had brought for good cheer. Our neighbors were a bit dreary, patient, quiet, undemonstrative people like ourselves. After a time, the situation began to pall. I found my knees growing stiff. That crouching attitude was hardly ideal for one of my height. Then, too, the stool had a way of creaking alarmingly. And I had no liking for the wet brick floor of a grimy passage.

Just when we were all wearying of the adventure, the old man came with his violin. He must have read our mood. Bent and frail and wan, he could still coax something like music from his fiddle. The tunes were rollicking or else plaintive; they made us laugh or long to cry. But all the while he stood between our rows of low forms, his thin cheeks flushed, his slender hands agile, his eyes glowing. Of course, he got a pocketful of pennies, big and brown and round—plenty of them.

Our seats were perfect. We could see and hear from the front row of the pit as well as others who had paid far more, for the privilege of walking in just before the curtain rose, dragging long velvet skirts across a faded carpet, carrying fur wraps, fumbling with an opera hat, maybe. For the revival of Gilbert and Sullivan was all the rage just then in London. People begged for tickets. For us, it was a fortunate evening. And yet, even while the Lord High Chancellor, in the person of Mr. Martyn Green, was protesting: "Said I to myself, said I," my thought went back to that queue in the alley, to the little old man with his red muffler and his violin.

* * *

Then, too, I seem to have enjoyed the frequent queues of my Paris world. I can feel myself standing under the arcade of the rue de Rivoli, across from that long gray wall of the Louvre. The sun would be pounding down into the asphalt, glaring with an intensity peculiarly Parisian. Let no ardent ex-patriate tell you that Paris is never hot. The sun would be drawing warm fragrance from the flowers in the Tuileries, touching into boldness the flying flags and flapping awnings of red stripes or blue or green down rue Royale, setting off a brave blue sky with billows of cloud above the Place de la Concorde. I would sigh and manage to pull out my handkerchief to wipe my brow. I would shift from one foot to the other, and then change over my parcels from the left arm into the crook of the right. New books, probably, and several numbers of The London Observer from Smith's Bookshop, a neat little pink cardboard box of caramels, "tout chocolat," from Rumpelmeyer's—they would melt, I realized, if I did not keep them somehow out of the sun. There might be a round hat-box swinging from my right elbow, too; and, with every new arrival in that queue, it received the rudest kind of a knock.

It was nobody's fault. For those people had to step up to that pillar near me and tear off their little paper numbers from the pile; if they hadn't, they would simply never have been passengers in those comical little buses which bounced and veered on their rubber tires over the cobbles and across the Pont-Neuf up into the Rive Gauche. I clutched my own number—soixante-dix-huit, we will say—for I wanted to go home to my remote Parisian square near the Porte de Versailles, at the end of the bus-line where the carrousel was set up in an empty lot for "les jours de fête."

* * *

And, in the end, when my turn came, what a satisfaction to slip into the seat intended for me, with no guilty sense of possible intrusion. I'd arrange all my parcels in my lap, lodging the pink box of caramels in the dark cavern underneath the rest; I'd find the required cinquante sous for paying my fare; and then I'd give myself up to fascinated scrutiny of those ancient dark streets winding up-hill from the Seine. Never did I tire of them or of the people who lived in them.

The little knots of housewives, clustered before a fruit stall or a meatman's counter unhygienically uncovered on the sidewalk; their smooth black hair so beautifully dressed; hands dangling string bags from which protruded long crisp brown loaves or carrots in fringed bunches or tiny wrapped pats of sweet butter. Or else the children in the plainest of black pinafores, carrying slates and bright books, for all the world like children in the sprightly pages of "Vieilles Chansons," with delectable illustrations by Boutet de Monvel. Or the tempting windows of the pâtisserie shops; or, in such a street as rue du Bac, the statuary, the pictures and old prints, the exquisite reproductions of Tanagra Figures from the Greek islands. Looking down into the depths of the canyon-like streets which never seem to change in conformity with the passing centuries; looking up at the grilled windows and little balconies where geraniums grew and bird-cages swung—it was a never-ending delight. I'd be sorry when the bus left that long rue de Vaugirard and, after several lurches around corners, drew up at the Boulevard Victor station of the Nord-Sud. I'd actually have been willing to subject myself to another queue and let the whole film unroll for me once more. It was hard to wait until tomorrow.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

for Thinkers

KNOWLEDGE is power, to destroy evil, to promote good, and to progress for the greatest service to oneself and to others. To give exact knowledge about the application of Christian Science—and to uncover the forces acting on earth today—The Christian Science Publishing Society publishes the following group of periodicals established by Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science.

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This monthly magazine carries helpful and inspiring articles and editorials, as well as testimonies of Christian Science healing, and a directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, Teachers, and Nurses. Price, one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; one issue, 35c.

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This holds the Lesson-Sermons read in Christian Science Churches. Price, one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c. In Braille, monthly. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

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Prayer That Brings Results

At Casablanca, in the Southwest Pacific, and elsewhere, the world has been witnessing stirring examples of answered prayer.

Food, water, safety, greater effectiveness, and healing of sickness and wounds, have been acutely needed, and have come through prayer. Even skeptics, seeing the results, have been convinced.

What, broadly, is the meaning of these experiences? Is there a kind of prayer that can be counted on—that is definitely available and availing under all conditions? Can there be prayer without groping, without mystery, with certainty as to its results?

The answer to these questions, Christian Science shows, is an unqualified Yes. The words of the Founder of Christianity, "Ask, and ye shall receive"—words which bore no hint of an exception—are revealed in this teaching as a statement of pure Science.

There is a sure method of asking; and even children often use it.

The first chapter of the Christian Science textbook, Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy, explains the spiritually scientific and unfailing prayer. Study of this great chapter—to say nothing of other portions of the book—has brought healing and increased dominion to countless thousands.

Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures is published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy. It may be had in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in black, blue, or brown morocco leather at $5; a DeLuxe Edition in black or blue levant morocco or brown antique grain morocco leather at $7, and in various other editions at higher and lower prices. It may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere or will be sent postpaid on receipt of remittance by

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Hitler's Invasion Plans Were Too Small for a Russia That Was Too Big

13,000 Wave Recruits Sought for the Navy

Admiral Murray of the Naval Air Training Station at Pensacola, Fla., tells newspaperwomen that he believes that properly-trained women could replace any enlisted man at a shore base.

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PENSACOLA, Fla., Oct. 26—The Navy needs more Waves.

Because Congress has objected to them going overseas, the Navy can't offer women a chance to see the world, but it is seeking 13,000 new recruits to relieve men at shore establishments for sea duty in the next three months.

When the Women's Reserve was first set up 14 months ago, plans were made for only 10,000 enlisted women and 1,000 officers. Today 35,000 women are wearing the Navy blue uniform and white-topped hat of the Waves. The high proportion are stationed at naval aviation bases where they have close contact with the fighting fronts.

"We couldn't have had better results from the Waves," Rear Admiral George D. Murray, U. S. N., commandant of the Naval Air Training Center, told a group of newspaperwomen here to watch Waves at work.

"Will Take All We Can Get"

"I should like to see a good many more Waves here," says the Admiral who already has several hundred under jurisdiction. He believes that women, with proper training, could take the place of almost any enlisted man throughout the Navy's entire shore establishment. "We'll take as many Waves as we can get," he told reporters.

Reaction of sailors to the Waves at Pensacola was, according to Admiral Murray "perfectly human." At first, he explained, "there was a little feeling of interest. In 24 hours it had disappeared. Now men and women go about their jobs with sex forgotten to all intents and purposes."

As for women being afraid to work around "drunken sailors," Admiral Murray observed that "today half the enlisted men in the Navy drink milk shakes in preference to beer."

Commanding officers interviewed in this vicinity have their own ideas about how the Navy can get more Waves, notwithstanding Congress' refusal to let them go overseas.

Would Reduce Age Limit

Among the way they suggest:

Reducing the enlistment age from 20 to 18. This admittedly would cause more supervisory problems.

Allowing Navy wives to enlist. Originally they were barred because of pressure they might bring to be stationed at their husband's post.

Changing etiquette that usually prohibits officers from dating enlisted Waves at naval stations. "Dating rules" are made by station commanders but normally officers cannot take seamen Waves out on the post or to officers' clubs. "Yet our officers can date civilian laundry workers there," observed the commandant of an isolated air field.

Another officer suggested girls might not feel the danger of losing their femininity if Waves were allowed to wear evening dresses now and then.

Despite military discipline, lack of privacy and a 5:30 rising bell, most Waves like Navy life. The Women's Army Corps lost about one fourth of its personnel this fall when they were given a chance to get out. The Waves have had no such test, but major complaints of station life are few and far between. Discipline cases serious enough to be brought before Navy officials are likewise infrequent.

Talking Point

Wave officers here, headed by Lieut. (jg) Bess Dunn, former supervising principal in the Los Angeles schools, say they think the biggest talking point for the Waves is that it gives women an opportunity for service to their country that they probably will never have again in a lifetime. It frees men to do the real fighting.

Waves are doing a wide variety of jobs at the Naval Air Training Center and at outlying fields here, many of which can scarcely be called monotonous.

One of the jobs women are rapidly taking over from men at Navy air fields now is Link training. The pilot-to-be sits in a miniature airplane that simulates real flying conditions while the Wave teaches him how to use his radio and navigation instruments. Three fourths of the women who are Link trainers are hoping to fly their own plane someday.

Other Waves are learning radio tower control. At Jacksonville, Fla., and Atlanta, Ga., a Navy pilot may find himself "brought in" by a feminine voice telling him where and when to land.

Wave mechanics are doing simple repair jobs on Navy planes, but their supervisors hesitate to say how many of them will ever become expert mechanics. "Only about 20 per cent of our girls show better-than-average mechanical ability," said one.

"They told us we would release a man to fight at sea, but I never really believed it, until I saw the man transferred out of this job," said Marie Prengaman, Irwin, Pa., former Westinghouse employee.

Flies Twice a Week

Radioman Adelaide M. Glow of Hartford, Conn., former United Aircraft employee, goes up in planes twice a week from Pensacola to give her background for her job of instructing cadets in radio communication.

Another Wave is custodian of confidential papers and codes at the Pensacola base. Waves who travel with confidential papers carry a pistol and have to know how to shoot it.

Ensign C. C. Smith, a graduate of New York University's school of meteorology, makes weather forecasts for the Pensacola base and surrounding territory.

By Russell H. Lenz, Chief Cartographer of The Christian Science Monitor

Scene of Great Russian Victories in Southern Ukraine

In the above map the flat and marshy country in which the spectacular events of the south Russian front are taking place are depicted. Apart from hills in the southern area of the Crimea, the country generally is flat open steppe country, empty in the south, but growing in population as the Dnieper River winds up northward to the heavy industry and mining areas of Nikopol, Zaporozhe, Dniepropetrovsk, and Krivoi Rog. Arrows show the main points at which Russian forces are driving the Germans before them.

Soviet Armies Able to Strike On All Sides

Führer caught in trap sprung by Russians on other aggressors upon their vast domain.

By Henry Sowerby
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The break-up of the German defense in the Southern Ukraine proves that Hitler, like other European conquerors before him, was faced with a military problem so huge that no really complete plan could be drafted in advance. Owing to the vastness of Russia which stretches the line out 1,000 miles from the Baltic to the Black Sea, the war lord must enter upon his task ready to improvise, but never certain of the full range which developments might take.

The retention of forces at Dniepropetrovsk long after it had become suicidal to have them there shows the same absence of plan as at Stalingrad last February which cost Hitler half a million men. The same want of method was followed at Melitopol when General Konev's forces were pushing south to Krivoi Rog, making Melitopol, the Crimea, and the great Askaniya Steppe above it untenable.

Counting the German forces in the Crimea and the Dnieper bend there may be anything between 500,000 and 1,000,000 Germans in a desperate position as four Russion armies under four able Generals—product of Stalin's latest reorganization of the Army—are closing in upon them on all sides.

Strategy of Delay

Hitler's initial plan of destroying the Russian Army having failed, his only purpose now appears to be to delay the Russian advance. His tight hold on the Dnieper between Dniepropetrovsk and the Dnieper dam at Zaporozhe allowed General Konev to push in behind his forces toward Krivoi Rog.

At the same time General Malinovsky, with the Third Ukrainian Army along the Dnieper, bided his time and finally crossed and joined General Konev. The junction of the two armies squeezed the Germans out of Dniepropetrovsk, once the center for 58 steel mills, and forced them to retreat southwest hurriedly along the railway to Kosiorovo—Apostolovo on the map—75 miles away.

Whether the German forces will get there or not is highly uncertain, since General Konev has men only 20 miles away from Kosiorovo, near Krivoi Rog.

Closer to Crimea

While this disaster faces the steel city forces, Russia's Fourth Ukrainian Army, having driven out the last-ditch Germans from Melitopol on Oct. 23, is pushing across the Steppe with only 100 miles of open country between it and the Perekop neck to the Crimea. How many of the 100,000 or so Germans have evacuated that peninsula is uncertain, but the position of those remaining is precarious.

Meanwhile, to the north, the First Ukrainian Army, hinged on Kremenchug, is threatening the Germans still holding on to Kiev. If reports are true that the Germans have mined Lwow on the Dniester 300 miles to the west near the border of German-held Poland, there are expectations of a sizeable withdrawal in the near future.

Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, second in command of Allied forces in the Mediterranean theater of war, claims that the Germans have had to divert 30 to 40 divisions from the Russian front to meet Allied preparations in the south. If that is so, there appears to be little prospect of anything but disaster for the weakened German Wehrmacht in Russia.

Radio and Phonograph Prove Good Teachers of Language

CHICAGO, Oct. 26 (AP)—The radio and the phonograph have replaced the familiar textbook in a new program of language instruction at Northwestern University and the new system, says instructors, is making studying more enjoyable for students.

And the new program of instruction by recordings and short-wave radio might bring a 50 per cent speed-up in ability to understand and speak a foreign language, says Edwin R. Place, Chairman of the Department of Romance Languages at the University, in suburban Evanston.

Although recordings have been used previously for supplementary work in the teaching of languages, Mr. Place said Northwestern is the nation's first university to introduce this learning-by-hearing system on the basis of instruction in all beginning Romance Language courses.

The new program, using a combination of recordings played on a special phonograph and heard through earphones or loudspeakers, and short wave radio, already has produced a "marked improvement" in pronunciation and ability to understand, Mr. Place said.

He said that he and his associates have found that students enjoy their work more under the new system, and that the initiation of the new method "is a step forward in our aim to teach a student to speak and understand a foreign language rather than to be able only to read it. Usually it takes as long as two years for a student to acquire an elementary speaking ability. We expect the use of this method to cut the time down to one year."

The new auditory method is being used in Spanish, Italian, Portuguese and French classes. More advanced students get a practical application of conversation, pronunciation and grammar by listening to broadcasts emanating from foreign countries and sent from the United States to Latin America and Europe.

Prayer for God's Guidance to Peace Attends Senate Debate on World Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26—Prayer that God as the author of the true peace should guide the decisions and the destiny of America marked the opening of the United States Senate's historic debate on post-war policy.

As a fitting preface to that debate the Chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Frederick Brown Harris, offered the following prayer:

"O God, who art the author of peace and the lover of concord, whose mercy is broader than the measure of man's mind: we confess that we have made Thy love too narrow by false standards of our own. By all the tragic mistakes of the centuries past Thou art reminding us that no nation liveth to itself or aileth by itself.

"Through all the broken dreams of humanity Thy spirit is urging us to the high road which leads to the glorious goal of man's oneness. More and more we comprehend that history is but Thy story, telling us how the truth of co-operation has fought the falsehood of strife and competition all down the ages, and how slowly and painfully co-operation has won, dragging civilization behind it.

"Above the flickering lamps of our own hearthstones, above the broken lights of our own little systems, may a glory from the bending skies shine upon us and upon all this darkened earth, making clear the way ahead. Without confusion, joining all men of good will, may we follow the gleam to the blessed plains of perpetual peace."

French 'Underground' Strength Rising

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The reorganization of the French "underground," recently carried out by delegates of the French Committee for National Liberation in Algiers, has increased the efficiency of its warfare. Today, crushing of the "underground" organizations is the main preoccupation of the German High Command in France and of its Vichy satellites. So far, they have not succeeded.

The attacks and acts of sabotage against the Germans are by no means spontaneous but are the result of prearranged and co-ordinated plans.

According to Henry Frenay, leader of the "Combat" organization [right-wing "underground" groups, mostly commanded by former officers] who was an infantry captain in the French Army, and is now in London, the council of the resistance groups was transformed into a kind of secret general staff.

The council is divided in 10 to 15 separate departments, dealing with different aspects of resistance. One department plans action against the Germans which will be carried out from day to day. Another plans in advance for the synchronization of "underground" activity with the expected Allied invasion. Another looks after those patriots who have taken to the hills. Another forms groups for the study of rehabilitation problems in preparation for the postwar period.

When Italy Fell

The action of the "underground" staff was felt when Italy collapsed. Plans for this moment had been conceived months before. Railway lines leading from France to Italy were blocked, telegraph and telephone lines cut, tires and gasoline tanks of German vehicles punctured.

Isolated German posts and dumps were attacked by guerrilla bands.

Captain Frenay declared that the "underground" action had considerably delayed the redisposition of German troops after Italy's surrender.

Experienced leadership of "the underground" has brought an increasingly large number of successful sabotage acts against industrial installations. During the period from January to April, 1943, 32 French factories working for Germany were destroyed by bombs. Numerous others were seriously damaged. However, during the second period of this year the number of successful sabotage actions has gone up by leaps and bounds.

Outstanding among these actions is the destruction of several high power lines which put the Schneider-Creuzot works at Châlons-sur Saône temporarily out of action. The dynamiting of the transformer stations and of the power plants not only brought one of France's most important armament centers to a standstill but hampered even production inside Germany.

Power for Germany Cut

About 80 per cent of the 250,000 kilowatts produced by the Châlons power plant were exported to Germany. Neutral papers reported that work in this branch of the Schneider Trust would have to be interrupted for several months.

Other actions of the French patriots, although disturbing production, have been less spectacular. The sabotage wave was mainly centered in the regions of Lyons, Poitiers, Toulouse, Grenoble, and Dijon. Numerous factories in or near these urban centers were set on fire, among them steel intallations, chemical plants, textile factories, and others.

While efficiently undertaking to slow down French war matériel production for Germany, "underground" sabotage has deeply hurt the French transportation system on which German troops and military goods are shifted. Some days ago the German representative in Vichy went to see Chief of Government Pierre Laval and presented a memorandum according to which, during a period reaching from July to October, not less than 404 attacks against German soldiers and members of the German Civil Service and 923 acts of sabotage against transportation facilities were carried out.

Extra Security Measures

The seriousness of the situation in France is high-lighted by extraordinary measures of security taken by the German High Command and the Vichy authorities. It appears that the Nazis have been forced to put into action—at least partly—the so-called plan "A" which was originally intended for use only in case of an Anglo-American landing.

In August of this year, German officers arrived in French provincial centers and informed the prefects that hitherto they would be held responsible for acts of terrorism committed in their administrative district. Since then, German military authorities have closely supervised the French administration. Police duties inside France have—to a large extent—been taken over by Nazi police forces.

According to British information, the German plan "A," when fully applied, will bring about internment of all active and reserve officers of the French Army, disarmament of the "Garde Mobile" [French militarized police force] and concentration of all men between 18 and 65 on previously appointed places. French inhabitants will not be allowed to move from one place to the other without a special permit of the German authorities. Vichy so far has only requested that these measures should be applied only to the "military zones" and not to the entire French territory.

The Laval Government takes a not less serious view of the disturbances inside France and orders given to the provincial authorities are aimed at ruthlessly crushing partisan activities.

Laval Wants Arms To Fight Guerrillas

By the Associated Press

Madrid, Oct. 25, Delayed Press dispatches from France today said Chief of Government Pierre Laval had told the Vichy Cabinet that it was absolutely essential to obtain more arms from the Germans in order to combat the activity of French guerrillas.

M. Laval was quoted as saying that "the state and people have absolute confidence in the police forces," but that the latter cannot perform their duty without adequate arms.

'Defeated' Allies Gaining, Tojo Warns Japanese Diet

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (AP)—Japan's two highest leaders—Emperor Hirohito and Premier Gen. Hideki Tojo—joined today in giving the 83d special session of the Diet a sober appraisal of the war outlook, with General Tojo asserting that the Allies, "defeated at the beginning," were now "overcoming many difficulties and dangers and the war is growing in intensity."

The Emperor, in one of his infrequent declarations on the war, termed Japan's present situation "truly grave." His imperial rescript was read in his presence at the formal opening of the Diet session, according to a domestic Tokyo radiocast reported to the Office of War Information.

"The present war situation is very complicated," General Tojo said. "The enemy, who was defeated at the beginning is, in fear of the richness of our conquered territory, trying to overwhelm our nation. The enemy is overcoming many difficulties and dangers and the war is growing in intensity."

Because there "is no time to be slack in war," General Tojo said, the Government has decided on a new industrial and manpower mobilization program to "strengthen production of war materials, especially of airplanes, so our defensive structure may be made unwavering."

"We must further exert our confidence in our ultimate victory," he said.

The Premier's address, as radiocast to the Japanese people, contrasted sharply with the version radiocast by the Tokyo Radio in English in a program designed especially for American audiences. In the export version, General Tojo's references to "complicated" war situations and his appeals for expansion of fighting strength were missing.

Thailand Pro-Ally

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26—That Japan is having its troubles enticing Thailand into its "co-prosperity sphere" is affirmed by M. R. Seni Pramoj, Free Thai Minister to the United States, in an article in the Institute of Pacific Relations' Far Eastern Survey.

"Americans returning home on the exchange ship stated that as a result of Japanese occupation, at least 90 per cent of the people in formerly neutral Thailand have turned definitely pro-Ally. The educated class realize that under Japanese rule their country is doomed to extermination, while the masses of the ordinary Thai people have reached practically the same conclusion under the bitter experience of gradual economic strangulation."

Repatriates

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (AP)—Adolf Hitler said in a message to repatriated wounded German prisoners of war yesterday that the German home front "has had to suffer serious hardships and is bearing them in a spirit equal to that of the soldier at the front."

More Bonds for Fighting Men

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Oct. 26 (AP)—Returning to headquarters after a tour of Tunisia, Sicily, Sardinia and the Fifth Army front in Italy, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, disclosed that he plans to send a "top flight man" into this theater of operations to sell War Bonds to soldiers.

Secretary Morgenthau told a press conference Oct. 24 that army special service officers had done a good job of selling bonds to the troops but indicated he thought much more could be done.

Eighty-six per cent of the total American army pay roll here returns to the United States in the form of allotments, money orders, bond purchases or purchase at post exchanges, Secretary Morgenthau said, but 14 per cent is spent locally.

During his tour Secretary Morgenthau conferred with practically all high American and British military leaders as well as Gen. Henri Giraud and Gen. Charles de Gaulle, co-presidents of the French Committee of National Liberation, and other Allied political leaders.

Commenting on the recommendation of the five U. S. Senators who recently visited this theater of operations that American servicemen be given home leave at intervals, Secretary Morgenthau said the soldiers he talked with did not want to leave until the Germans were beaten.

De Gaulle Is Seen By Some as Next French President

ALGIERS, Oct. 26 (AP)—Asserting that France's future leader would be "General—better—President de Gaulle," French Commissioner of Justice François de Menthon has proposed a four-point policy tending to make the French Committee of National Liberation a provisional government.

When they recognized the Committee on Aug. 26, the United States and Britain said they regarded it as an administrative body, not a government.

M. de Menthon, in a broadcast last night, said the forthcoming session of the "consultative assembly," which opens Nov. 3, should adopt a definite program on direction of the war effort, ruling of the Empire, defending France's interests in international affairs and measures to be put into effect when France is liberated.

Today's 2:55 Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange, and Curb Quotations

Air-raid alert in New York City interrupted stock exchange transactions prior to closing time, 2 p. m. Announcement was made that trading would be resumed at 3:30 and continued until 3:40.

Stks Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	2:55	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	2	58¼	58½	58½	+ ½
Adams Exp (.15g)	6	11¼	11¼	11¼	
Air Reduction 1a	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	+ ½
Alaska Junear	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Allegheny Corp	10	2⅜	2½	2½	
Allegheny pf aw	6	29½	29¾	29¾	
Alleg pf $30 ww	21	29¼	28¾	29¼	+ ¼
Allegh Ludl 5 1.05g	13	27¼	26¾	27⅜	+ ¼
Al Chem & Dye 6	1	152	152	152	+1
Allied Kid (1)	1	14	14	14	
Allied Mills 4g	52	32¼	31	31¼	— ½
Allied Strs .60	23	16¼	16	16¼	
Allied St pf (5)	1	94	94	94	+ ½
Allis-Ch Mfg 3g	6	37¾	37	37	
Amal Leather	1	2½	2½	2½	
AmAgChem 1.20a	1	30¼	30	30¼	+ ¼
Am Airlines 1¼a	4	63¾	63	63¾	+ ¾
Am Bank N .55a	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	
Am Bank N pf 3	90	59	58¾	59	+ ¼
Am Brakesh 1.05g	7	38	37¾	38	+ ¼
Am Cable & Rad	159	9¼	9	9	+ ⅛
Am Can pf (7)	170	178¼	177¼	178	+1
Am Car & Fdy 4g	26	35¾	34¼	35¼	+1¾
Am C&F pf 12¼w	1	69	68½	69	+1
Am Ch & Cab 1½g	2	24	24	24	+ ½
Am Cyn S pf 6	10	102	102	102	
Am Distilleries	83	55	51¾	54	+5
Am Export L 1½g	11	23	23	23	— ¼
Am & For Power	13	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Am FP 56pf 2.85t	3	73½	72¾	73	+ ¼
Am FP $7pf 3.32t	1	83	83	83	+ ¼
Am & FP 2 pf	36	21¼	20¾	20¾	— ¾
Am How SS 2½g	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	
Am Hide&Leath	1	3½	3½	3½	
Am Ice pf (3½e)	2	63¼	63	63¼	+1¼
Am Internat 4ae	1	8	8	8	
Am Invest III .45g	1	6	6	6	
Am Locomotive	31	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
Am Loco pf 7	2	75	74¾	74¾	
Am M & Fdy 60g	5	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	
Am Ma & Met 4ae	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ¼
Am Metal (1)	22	25¼	24¾	25¼	+ ¾
Am News 1.80	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	+ ¾
Am Pow & Light	10	3⅛	2¾	2⅞	— ⅛
Am P & L $6 pf	11	45	44¾	44¾	
Am Rad&StS .50g	25	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
Am Rolling M .60g	27	14⅛	14⅜	13⅞	— ⅛
Am R M pf4½g	5	46	46	46	
Am Safety Razor 1e	3	14	14	14	+ ¼
Am Ship Bld 3g	350	30¼	29½	29½	— ½
Am Smelt&R (2)	30	40⅞	40⅜	40¾	— ⅛
Am Smelt pf 7	50	151	151	151	
Am Snuff (2.40)	1	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	
Am Sti Fdry 1½g	34	26¼	25¾	25¾	
Am Stores (1)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ¼
Am Stove (1.20)	2	16¾	16¾	16¼	
Am Sug pf (7)	3	110	110	110	
Am Tel & Tel (9)	17	156⅛	156⅛	156⅛	— ⅜
Am Tobacco (3a)	1	58	58	58	— ⅛
Am Tobacco B (3a)	5	60	59¾	60	+ ¼
Am Tob pf (6)	40	144¼	143½	143½	—1½
Am Type Fdrs 1½g	3	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
Am Viscose (2)	6	44⅞	44¼	44⅞	+ ⅜
Am Water Works	7	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
Am W W 1pf (6)	1	87½	87½	87½	+ ⅜
Am Woolen	4	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Am Wool pf (6a)	1	72¾	72¾	72¾	— ¼
Anaconda Cop 1½g	54	26⅜	26	26½	+ ⅛
Anac W&C 3ag	70	26½	26½	26⅜	+ ⅛
APW Paper	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Archer Hock&I 45g	1	21	21	21	
Arch-Dan-M 1½g	2	46	46	46	+1
Armour III	25	5⅝	5⅛	5⅜	
Armstrong Cork 4ag	46	37½	37¼	37½	+ ⅜
Arnold Const (4g)	1	10	10	10	+ ⅛
Artkom Corp (.40)	3	9	9	9	
Assd Dry Gds 3ag	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
Assd DG 1pf 6	50	93½	93½	93½	
Atch T & SF (6)	18	60¼	59⅝	60¼	+ ¾
Atl Coast L 1½g	10	29¾	29	29⅜	+ ⅜
At G & W I (3g)	2	35¾	35	35⅜	+ ⅛
Atl Refining (.55g)	10	26⅜	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛
Atlas Corp (4½g)	5	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
Atlas Pow 2½ag	150	61	61	61	
Atlas Pow pf 5	10	122¼	122	122	+1¼
Atlas Tack (1½g)	1	12¼	12	12¼	+ ¼
Austin Nichols	21	8⅜	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
Aust N pr A 2k	140	77	76½	77	+1
Aviation Co (.10g)	250	3⅞	3¾	4	+ ⅛
Bald Loco ct 4ag	9	16¾	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅜
Balt & Ohio	30	6¼	6⅛	6⅜	
Balt & Ohio pf	4	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
Bangor & Ar	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
Bang&A pf6½ab	50	59	59	59	+ ¾
Barber Asphalt	18	25¼	25	25¼	
Barnsdall Oil 60	5	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
Bath Iron Wks 3g	6	17⅛	17	17	
Bayuk Cigars 1½g	3	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ⅛
Beatrice Cr 1.85g	1	33	33	33	
Beech Aircraft 1g	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Bell Aircraft (1g)	5	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	— ⅛
Bendix Aviat 2½g	2	35¼	35¼	35¼	
Benef In L (.90g)	14	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
Best & Co 1.60a	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	— ¼
Best Foods (.80g)	14	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
Beth Steel (4½ag)	24	60¾	59½	60½	+ ⅝
Bigelow-Sanf 1½g	3	37	36⅞	37	
Black&Decker 1.60	2	17½	17½	17½	
Blaw-Knox .40g	9	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
Bliss & Laugh 3ag	4	17	17	17	+ ⅛
Boeing Airpl (2g)	14	16⅜	16	16	— ⅛
Bohn Al & Br (2)	3	46	46	46	— ⅛
Bon Ami A 4	67	88½	88½	88½	— ½
Bond Stores 1.30g	3	32¾	32¾	32¾	— ⅛
Borden Co (.90g)	103	29½	29⅛	29¼	
Borg-Warner 1.60	19	35⅛	34¾	35⅛	
Brewing Corp (2)	1	40¾	40¾	40¾	
Bridgeport Br 3ag	14	97⅞	93¾	93¾	
Briggs Mfg (2)	6	27	26⅞	26⅞	
Bristol-Myers1.40g	1	43	43	43	— ½
Brkyn Un Gas 1ag	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	
Brown Shoe (2)	1	39	39	39	— ½
Bucyrus-Erie 3ae	1	81¾	81½	81½	+ ⅛
Buty-Erie pf 7	10	114	114	114	
Budd Mfg	4	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
Budd Wheel (1ag)	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Bullard Co (1½g)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
Burlng Mills 1.90g	6	29	28½	28½	— ½
Burl Mills 5 pf 5	1	109¼	109¼	109¼	+ ½
Burr Add Mach .60	6	13¼	13	13¼	
Butte CedarL 2ae	2	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
Byers (AM) Co	3	14¼	14	14¼	+ ¼
Byron Jackson 3ag	5	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
Calif Pack (1½)	2	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	Oct 25
Callahan Zinc Lead	5				
Calumet Hec .65g	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
Campbell Wy 4ag	2	16	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
Can Dry G Ale .60	14	23⅜	23	23⅛	— ⅛
Can Snu Ry 3	50	35	35	35	
Canadian Pacific	25	9	8¾	9	
Capitol Adm A	6	7⅛	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
Caro C & O (5)	30	95¾	95¾	95¾	+ ¼
Carpenter Stl 2g	1	28	28	28	+ ⅜
Case (JI) Co (3g)	2	126⅛	126	126⅛	+ ⅛
Caterpil Tractor 2	2	46⅞	46¾	46⅞	+ ⅛
Celanese Corp1½ag	8	34⅛	34	34⅛	+ ⅛
Celanese 7 pf 7	9	116	116	116	+ ¼
Celanese pr pf 7	20	122½	122	122½	
Celotex Corp (½)	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ¼
Celotex Cp pf 1	150	18¼	18	18¼	— ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1½ag	11	21	20¾	21	+ ⅛
Cent Foundry .10g	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Cent V Sug 2½e	10	21¾	20½	21	+ ¼
Century Rib M	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ¼
Century Rib pf7	30	115	113	115	+2
Cerro de Pas (4)	1	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	— ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	7	6	6	6	+ ⅛
Cert-teed 6 pf	190	67¼	66¾	67¼	+ ⅛
Champ P & F (1)	4	20¾	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
Champ P&F pfA	20	107½	107½	107½	+ ¼
Chas & Ohio (3)	46	49⅝	49¼	49¼	+ ¼
Chi & E III	4	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ¼
Ch&E III A 2.50g	5	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
Chi Grt West	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Chi Mail Order .60	6	15	14½	14½	
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	2	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ⅛
Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	38	38	38	+ ½
Chickasha Cot Oil 1	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
Childs Co	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
Chile Cop 2½g	50	27	27	27	
Chrysler Corp 2½ag	13	79¼	78¾	78⅞	+ ⅛
City Ice & F 1.20	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	
Clark Eq 2½ag	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	+ ⅛
Clev Grap Br 1½g	1	38	38	38	+ ⅛
Clev E I pf4½g	10	113	113	113	
Climax Mol 1.20a	6	37¾	37¾	37½	— ⅛
Cluett Peab pf7	10	149	149	149	—3
Coca-Cola (3)	1	114	114	114	
Colgate-Palm-P 1g	6	23	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
Collins & Aik	3	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ¼
Col & South	30	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
Col & Sou 1pf	50	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
Col & Sou 2pf	10	15½	15½	15½	
Col Fuel & Iron (1)	3	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	
Col G&E A .90g	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	
Col G&E B .90g	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	
Colum G&E 1.20g	101	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
Col G&E 6 pf 6	3	76½	76½	76½	— ⅜
Coml Credit (3)	6	40	39	40	+1¼
Coml Invest Tr (3)	19	42¾	41¾	42¾	+ ⅜
Comm'l Solvents .30g	125	15½	15	15⅛	
Comw'lth & Sou 3ae	13	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Comw'lth Ed 1.40	15	25⅞	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
Conglmrn-Rosen 1	4	22¾	22¼	22¼	— ⅜
Con C pr pf 6½	10	106	106	106	
Con Copper .10g	12	4⅛	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	42	23½	23¼	23½	+ ⅛
Cons Edison pf (5)	1	104	104	104	
Consol Film Ind	4	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Cons Film 1 pf 3½k	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	
Cons Laundries	15	7	7	7	+ ⅛
Consol RR Cuba pf	3	13¾	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee 1½g	11	13⅞	13¾	13¾	
Cons Vultee pf 1¼	6	21¼	21	21	— ⅛
Consol'n Coal	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
Consum P pf 4½	60	107	107	107	
Container Cp 1½g	3	21¾	21¼	21¾	+ ⅛
Cont Baking 3½g	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
Cont Can (3½g)	7	36	35¾	36	+ ⅛
Cont Dia Fib .65g	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	48½	47¾	48¼	+ ¼
Cont Motors .45g	6	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
Cont Oil Del (1)	13	32⅜	32	32	— ⅛
Cont Steel (4½g)	5	26½	26½	26½	+ ½
Copperweld Stl .80	3	12¾	12⅜	12¾	+ ½
Cor'ad S pf2½g	170	51½	52	51	
Corn Exch 2.40	150	46¾	46¾	46¾	+ ⅛
Corn Prod (2.60)	7	58⅞	58½	58⅞	
Corn Prod pf 7	100	183½	183	183	+ ½
Coty Inc (.15g)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
Coty International	1	2	2	2	
Crane Co (1e)	38	20½	19⅞	20	— ⅛
Crane Co pf 5	50	105½	105½	105½	+ ½
Cream of Wh 1½g	1	21	21	21	— ⅛
Crosley Corp 3ag	32	19½	17½	19½	+1½
Crown Cork&S 1½g	2	29¾	29⅜	29¾	+1⅛
Crown Ck pf 2¼	1	46	46	45	
Crown Zeller (1)	27	17	16½	16¾	+ ⅛
Crucible Stl (2e)	16	33¼	32¾	33¼	+ ⅛
Crucible Stl pf (5)	2	76½	76½	76½	
Cuba RR pf	20	20	20	20	— ⅛
Cuban-AmSug .40g	6	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
Cudahy Packing	6	45⅜	45⅛	45⅛	+ ⅛
Curtis Publishing	43	6¾	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
Curtis Pub pf	30	90½	89½	90½	+1
Curt Pub pr pf 3k	15	44½	43¾	44¼	+ ¼
Curtiss-Wright 1e	51	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
Curtiss-Wr A (2)	4	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	
Cutler-Hammer 3ag	9	21¾	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
Dawgs Stores .30g	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
Davison Chem (1g)	15	14½	13¾	14	+ ⅛
Deere & Co 2g	2	36¾	36¾	36¾	— ⅛
Deisel-Wem-G1¼g	2	17⅞	17¾	17¾	+1
Del & Hudson	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	
Del Lack & West	6	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
Devoe&Ray A 1	120	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ⅛
Detroit Edi 1.20	6	21¼	21¼	21⅜	— ⅛
Diam T Motor 3ag	3	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
Dist Corp-S h2.22	94	35½	32⅞	34½	+2½
Doehler Die C 1½g	4	31¾	31½	31½	+ ⅛
Dom'Mines h1 60	9	22½	22¼	22½	
Douglas Aircraft 5g	9	62	61¾	61¾	— ⅛
Dow Chem (3)	4	129¼	128⅞	129	— ⅛
Dunhill Int	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
Duplan Corp .30g	4	11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅛
du Pont deN (3g)	9	145¾	145	145¾	+ ¾
DuoLight 1a95	1	120⅜	120⅜	120⅜	+ ⅜
Edis Bros Strs .80	1	17	17	17	+ ½
Eastern Air L	8	36	35	36	+1
Eastern Roll Mill	1				
Eastman Kodak 5	2	161	161	161	+1
Eaton Mfg (3)	2	39¾	39½	39½	+ ¼
El & Mus Ind 06g	6	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Elec Boat 1½g	5	10⅞	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
El Power & Lt	16	5	5	5	+ ⅛
El Pr&Lt $6 pf	2	78½	78½	78½	—1
El Pr&Lt $7 pf	10	83	82	82	—1¼
Emp Pub Service	11	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Emp Pw $5 pf 5	220	88½	87	87	—1½
EmPSS5½pf5½k	160	90	89¾	90	+ ¼
Emp PS $6 pf 6	60	93	92⅞	93	
Erie RR ct 4ag	25	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
Erie RR pf A (5)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	+ ⅛
Eureka Vac Cl 3ag	12	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
Evans Products	4	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Ex Cell-O (2.60)	2	23½	23½	23½	
Fairbanks Morse 1a	4	36	35¾	35¾	— ¼
Fajardo Sugar (2)	3	23¼	23	23¼	+ ¼
Fedl&Traction 1g	10	15½	15	15	—1
Fed M&Smelt 3g	3	23⅜	23½	23½	+ ⅛
Fed M Truck .30g	8	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Fed D Strs 1.40a	3	23½	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
Fid P Fire I 1.60a	2	50¼	50¼	50¼	
Firestone T&R 1½	12	40¼	40⅛	40⅛	+ ⅛
First Nat Strs 2½	3	36¾	36¼	36¾	+ ⅜
Flintkote .65g	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
Florence Stov 1½g	2	35	35	35	— ½
Follansbee Stl	1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
FollansbeeStl pf	180	48	48	48	+ ⅛
Food Fair Strs (1)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
Food Mach 1.40g	1	48¼	48¼	48¼	+ ¼
Foster Wheeler	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
Francisco Sugar	5	14½	14	14½	+ ⅜
Frasconi Sulph (2)	4	32¾	31¾	32¾	+1¼
Freihauf Tra 1.40	1	27	27	27	— ⅛
Gair (Robert) 1½e	1	3	3	3	
Gamewell Co 2	20	27	27	27	+ ½
Gar Wood Ind .35g	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
Gen Am Inv .40e	3	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
Gen Am Trans 1g	11	42¼	41¾	42	+ ⅛
Gen Baking .60	14	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Gen Cable	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
Gen Cable A	2	13	12¾	13	+ ⅛
Gen Cab pf 7k	110	88¼	88½	88½	+ ½
Gen Cigar (1)	2	29¾	29	29¾	+ ⅛
Gen Elec(1.40)	29	37	36¾	36⅞	— ⅛
Gen Foods (1.60)	5	41¾	41¼	41¾	— ⅛
Gen G & El A	87	2½	2¼	2½	— ⅛
Gen Mills 5pf5	1	134¼	134	134	
Gen Motors 1½g	32	52	51¾	51¾	— ⅛
Gen Out Advert	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Gen Out Ad A	1	36	36	36	
Gen Prec Eq 3ag	9	20	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
Gen Print Ink .30g	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Gen Ry Signal 3ag	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
Gen Realt&Util	1	1½	1½	1½	
Gen Realt&Util pf	1	46½	46½	46½	— ⅛
Gen Refract .90g	10	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
Gen Stl C pf 6k	70	86	86	86	+ ¼
Gen Tel (1.60)	1	23	23	23	
Gen Tire & R (1g)	4	20¾	20½	20½	+ ⅛
Gillette Saf R 1ag	25	8⅛	7⅞	8	
Gillette S R pf 5	2	73	73	73	
Gimbel Bros (.30g)	3	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
Gobel (Adolf)	11	1	1	1	+ ⅛
Goebel Brew (.20)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Goodrich (BF) 1e	11	42¼	42	42	
Goodyear Tire1½g	9	28	27¾	28	
Goodyear T&R pf 5	1	105½	105½	105½	—1
Goth Hosiery (4ae)	24	9	8½	8⅞	+ ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	16	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Grand Union	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	
Granite C S 17½g	7	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
Grant (WT) 1.40	2	33¾	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
Grant(WT) pf (1)	1	24½	24½	24½	— ⅛
Gt Nor Ir Ore ct 2e	2	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
Gt Nor Ry pf 1g	17	27¾	27½	27½	+ ⅛
Gt West S pf 7	20	149	149	149	
Green (H L) (2g)	1	47½	47½	47½	
Greyhound Corp 1a	15	18¾	18¾	18¾	
Greyhound pf (.55)	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
Grun Airc Eq 1g	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
Guantan Sugar	4	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
Gulf Mob & Ohio	16	7¾	7½	7¾	— ⅛
Gulf Stl 5 pf2½g	3	35	35	35	— ⅛
Gulf Oil (1a)	8	47¾	47	47¾	+ ⅛
Hall Print (1)	6	16¼	16	16	+ ⅛
Harb-Walker 3ag	5	16	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
Hayes Mfg	3	24½	24½	24½	
Hazel-AtlasGl 5	103	103	103	103	+ ⅛
Hercules Motors 1	8	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ⅛
Hercules Pow 2½g	3	78	77¾	78	+ ⅛
Hinde&Dau P 1g	1	18½	18½	18½	+1½
Holly Sugar (1)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
Homestake Mining	6	38¾	38¾	38¾	+ ⅛
Houd-Hersh A 2½g	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	+ ⅛
Houd-Hersey B 4ae	6	14	14	14	+ ⅛
Houston Oil	2	65¾	65¾	65¾	
Howe Sound (3)	3	34	34	34	— ⅛
Hudson Motor .10g	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Hupp Motor	2	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
Illinois Central	16	17¾	12	12½	+ ⅜
Ill Cent LL (4)	110	45	44¾	45	
Indus Rayon (2)	1	76½	76½	76½	
Indust P&L 1.20	12	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
Inger-Rand 4½g	3	92¼	91½	91¾	— ⅛
Inland Steel 3g	4	73½	73	73½	+ ⅛
Inspirat Cop 3ag	6	11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
Insurance ct (.20)	13	8	8	8	
Interchem Cp 1.60	6	35	34½	35	+ ⅛
Intercrk Cp pf 6	10	111	111	111	— ½
Interlake Iron 1½g	29	7⅞	7½	7½	+ ⅛
Int Harvester (2)	8	69¼	69¼	69¾	+ ⅛
Int Harv pf (7)	81	174	173½	174	+ ⅛
Int Hydro-Elec A	5	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
Int Mine&Ch ½g	4	16	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
Int Mining	4	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Int Nick Can (2)	42	30¼	29½	29¾	+ ⅛
Int Nick C pf 7	20	133	133	133	+ ⅛
Int Paper	140	13¾	13¼	13½	+ ⅜
Int Pap pf (5)	22	68¼	67¼	68	+1⅜
Int Ry pf 1¼ak	130	63½	63½	63½	—1
Int Tel & Tel	38	13⅞	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Interst Dept S 1	3	18	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
Interlype Corp 3ag	1	15½	15½	15½	
Johns Man 1½g	1	91	91	91	
Johns-Man pf 7	60	129½	129½	129½	
Jones&L Stl 2	28	22¾	21¾	22½	+ ½
Jones&L Stl pfA 5	2	57⅞	57¾	57⅞	
Jones&L Stl pfB5	4	71	70	71	+1½
Jay Mfg (.80)	1	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
Kalam St&F (.60)	1	18½	18½	18½	
Kan City South	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
Kan City Sou pf 2e	4	24½	24½	24½	— ⅜
Kaufmann D 1½g	1	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
Kayser (J) (3ag)	3	16	16	16	
Keith-A-Or pf 7	50	110	110	110	+3
Kelsey-Hay A 1½g	4	21	20¾	21	
Kelsey-H B 1½g	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
Kendall Co pf 6a	10	112	112	112	
Kennecott Co 1½ag	49	32¾	32	32	— ⅛
Kresge (SS) 3ag	5	21¾	21¾	21¾	
Kress (SH) (1.60)	4	29¾	29¼	29¼	— ⅜
Kroger Grocery (2)	19	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ⅛
Lacrde Gas pf	20	69	69	69	
Lambert Co (1½g)	5	27⅛	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
Lee Rub & T 2½ag	1	39	39	39	+ ⅜
Lehigh Port C 1½g	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
Lehigh Val Coal	1

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4⅞	5⅞
American Barge Line Co.	9¼	10⅝
American Hardware Co	26	30¼
American Manufacturing	34¼	39¼
American Manufac 5 pf	87½	...
American Wringer Co	7	7⅞
†Amoskeag Company	34⅜	...
†Amoskeag Company pf	74½	...
Appleton Company	33¼	36¼
Applied Arts Corp	2⅞	3⅝
Arlington Mills	39⅝	43
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	26¼	28½
Automobile Banking Corp A	1⅝	2⅞
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	15⅜	17½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	22½	24⅝
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	108½	...
Bendex Home Appliance	6	7¾
Berkshire Fine Spinning	14½	16
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	46¾	...
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99½	...
Boston Wharf Company	19⅜	21½
Boston Wov Hose & Rubber	35½	38
Brown Co	1 55	1 85
Brown Co pf	29½	32
Campbell All Co Inc	5½	6⅝
Central Railway Signal A	39	...
Chapman Valve Manufac	30	32½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	14⅞	16½
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	31	33½
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	26½	28⅝
*Domestic Finance Corp pf	23½	25¼
Draper Corporation	70½	73½
Dwight Manufacturing Co	16½	18
Eastern Corporation	6½	7⅞
Eastern Corporation pf	17⅞	19¼
Erie Forge Steel Corp	11⅞	13½
Erie Forge Steel Corp pf	94¼	98½
Exolon Co	32½	35¼
Exolon Co pr pf	31½	33¾
Great Northern Paper Co	58¾	...
Greenfield Tap & Die $8 pf	151½	...
Greenfield TAD $1.50 cv pf	25½	27½
Harrington & Richardson	2½	3⅞
Haskelite Mfg Co	10½	11⅝
Heywood-Wakefield Co	15¾	17½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	15¾	17½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24½	26½
Hooker Electro Chem	34½	36½
International aMchine Tool	7⅜	8¼
Keith George E Co	4⅞	...
Kendall Company	7⅞	9⅛
Kennedy's Inc pf	19½	21½
Landers Frary & Clark	35¼	37¼
Lincoln Stores Inc	21¾	23¼
Lincoln Stores 7	5½	6⅛
Long-Bell Lumber Co	108	112
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	37½	40½
Marathon Paper Mills	58½	62¾
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	42½	45¾
Merck & Co	111½	115¾
Merck & Co 4¼s pf	16¾	40
Merrimack Manufacturing	38¾	40¼
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	18¾	21⅝
Metal & Thomas Corp	9½	10⅝
Millers alls Company	7½	7⅞
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	16¾	18⅝
Nashawena Mills	64½	...
Nashua Gummer & C Paper	31¾	34½
Nashua Manufacturing Co	69	73
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	25½	28½
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	4¾	5⅝
National Chemical & Mfg	11½	13
National Shirt Shops	56½	60¾
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	41¾	44⅝
Newmarket Manufac Co	34	36½
Nicholson File Company	29½	33
Nonquitt Mills	7⅜	8¾
Ohio Finance	39½	42¾
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	13⅞	14⅝
Parker Appliance	112	117½
Plymouth Cordage Company	62	...
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	85	...
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	31½	33½
Remington Arms Co Inc	29¾	32
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	29¾	...
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	41¾	...
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	34¾	37¾
Sanford Mills	24¾	27½
Submarine Signal Co	5	5¾
Tampax Inc	2⅜	2⅝
Triumph Explosive Inc	15¾	16⅞
United Elastic Corp	70½	73½
U S Envelope Company	16½	18
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	117½	122½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	55	...
Waltham Watch Co 8 pf	100½	...
Warumbo Mills Inc	27¼	29⅝
Warner & Swasey Co	8¼	9¼
Warren Bros Class B	39½	41¾
Warren Bros Class C	11½	13¼
West Point Manufacturing	45	48
Worcester Spencer Steel	12¾	13¾

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	112¾	116¾
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	98¼	100¼
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	107¼	111¼
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	86¾	90¼
Central Pwr & Light 7 pf	107¾	111¾
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	100⅜	103½
General Water G & E $3 pf	41¾	44¼
Jamaica Water Supply	28¼	30½
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	104¾	...
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	99¼	102¾
Kansas P & Lt 4½ pf	101½	105¼
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	101½	105½
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	112¾	116¾
New Rochelle Wat pf	97	...
Northern Natural Gas Co	30½	32½
No States Power Del 6 pf	62¾	65¾
No States Power Del 7 pf	70¼	73¼
Ohio Power 4½ pf	113½	117¼
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	109½	113¼
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	117¾	121¾
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	93¾	96¾
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	102¼	106¾
Public Service Ind	17½	19
Public Service Ind 5 pf	103½	107
Public Service Okla 5 pf	108¼	112¾
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	102¼	106¼
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	104½	110½
San Diego Gas & Electric	12	13¼
Sierra Pacific Power Co	18½	20¾
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	114½	...
Tampa Electric Co	22¾	24¾
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	106¼	110¼
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	102¾	106¾
Washington Ry & Elec units	14¾	16

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	18½	20¾
Beverly Gas & Electric	32	...
Brockton Gas Light	6¾	7½
Central Maine Power 6 pf	106½	111½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	116	121
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	93½	...
Conn Light & Power	39½	42
Eastern Utilities Asso	22¾	24½
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1½	2
Fall River Gas Work	22½	...
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	37	39¾
Green Mountain Power	69¾	73¾
Hartford Electric Light	47¾	50¾
Haverhill Electric	23½	26½
Haverhill Gas Light	12½	14½
Holyoke Water Power	16¾	17½
Lawrence Gas & Electric	28	...
Lowell Electric Light	35¾	38¾
Lynn Gas & Electric	75¼	79½
Mass Power & Light pf	55¾	62¾
Linn Gas & Electric	75½	79½
Mass Power & Light pf	55¾	61¾
Mass Utilities Asso pf	32¾	35½
Narragansett Elec pf	55½	59¾
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	18¾	19¾
N E Power Assn 6 pf	47½	49¼
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	85½	89½
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	79¼	81¾
N E Public Serv $7 pf	21¼	23¾
N E Public Serv $6 pf	20¾	22¾
Newport Electric	21	...
Providence Gas	77½	81½
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	108	113
R I Pub Serv pf	37½	39¾
Rockland Light & Power	7¾	8¾
Springfield Gas Light	18½	20¾
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	101	...
Western Mass Companies	24½	28¾

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	19½	20¾
Bank of New York (14)	356	376
Bankers Trust (1.40)	46⅛	48⅝
Bklyn Trust (.40)	87½	92½
Central Hanover Bank&Trust (4)	97	100½
Chase National (1.60)	35⅜	37¾
Chemical Bk & Trust (1.80)	44¾	47
Commercial (.8)	214	224
Continental Bk & Trust (.80)	14¾	15½
Corn Exchange Bk & Tr (2.60)	44⅜	46¾
Empire Trust (3)	77¼	77½
First National New York (80)	14000	15300
Guaranty Trust (12)	304½	313½
Irving Trust (.60)	13¼	14¼
Kings County (80)	1390	1470
Lawyers Trust (1)	33¾	36⅝
Manufacturers Trust (2)	48½	51¼
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	49¾	54¾
National City (1)	32¾	34¾
New York Trust (3.60)	87½	91½
Public (1.40)	34½	37
Title Guaranty & Trust	5	5¾
United States (60a)	1300	1345

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16	2300	...
First National (2)	46¾	49¼
Merchants National (12)	315	335
*New England Trust (30	1400	...
National Rockland (2)	52	57
National Shawmut 1	23	24½
Pilgrim Trust (8)	187	...
Second National (4)	123	130
†State Street Trust (8)	257	...
United States Trust (.80)	93	103½
United States Trust pf (.80	114½	117½
Webster & Atlas (2)	50	55

*Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. †Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	44	48½
Continental Illinois (4)	100¾	104¾
First National Stores (10)	377	383
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	33⅛	34⅞

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (6a)	138½	143½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	54½	57
Aetna Life (1.20a)	34½	36½
Agricultural (2a)	78½	81½
American Alliance (1a)	23½	25½
American Casualty Company	11½	12½
American Equitable (1)	19½	21
American Insurance Newark (½a)	15½	16⅝
American Re-Insurance (1½g)	86½	89½
American Reserve	16	17½
American Surety (2½)	59½	62¼
Baltimore-American (.20a)	7½	8½
Bankers & Shippers (3g)	82½	87½
Boston (10a)	585	610
Camden Fire (1)	21½	23½
City of New York (1g)	18½	20½
Connecticut General Life (1)	36½	38
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	40½	43
Federal (1.40)	42½	46
Fire Assn Philadelphia (2a)	68	72
Fireman Fund ($2) (2)	89	93
Firemen's Newark (.40)	13½	14½
Franklin Fire (1a)	28¾	30¾
General Reinsurance (2)	47¾	50¾
Gibraltar Ire & Marine (½g)	18½	20½
Glens Falls (1.60)	41½	45¾
Globe & Rep (½)	8½	10½
Great American Insurance (1a)	29½	31½
Hanover (1.20)	28¼	30¼
Hartford Fire (2a)	96½	101¼
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	31½	33½
Homestead (½g)	14½	15½
Ins Co North America (.20a)	84½	86⅝
Jersey Insurance New York (1½g)	38¼	41¼
Knickerbocker (½)	9	10½
Maryland Casualty	6	6¾
Massachusetts Bond (3f)	71¼	74¾
Merchants&Mfac New York (.40)	6½	8
Merchants Fire Association (.60a)	47½	50½
National Fire (3)	58½	61¼
National Liberty (.30a)	7½	8¾
National Union (3a)	187	197
New Amsterdam Casulty (½g)	33½	36½
New Brunswick (1½g)	23½	24¾
New Hampshire (1.60a)	47¼	49¾
New York Fire (.80)	14¾	15¾
North River (1)	23½	25¾
Northeast Insurance	4¾	5½
Northern (3a)	91	96
Pacific Fire (5)	109½	114½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	48¾	51½
Phoenix (2a)	86½	90¾
Preferred Accident (.80a)	15¾	17½
Protidence-Washington (1a)	36¼	39½
Reinsurance Cor NY (.075g)	5¾	7½
Repub Insurance Co Texas (1.20)	25¾	27¾
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	23½	26½
St Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	201	211
Seaboard Surety (1½g)	51¼	53¾
Security (1.40)	36½	38¾
Springfield (4½a)	125½	131
Standard Accident	68½	70¼
Travelers (16)	487	502
US Fid & Guarantee (1a)	38¾	40¾
US Fire (2)	48¾	51½
US Guarantee (1.60a)	72	77
Westchester (1.20a)	32½	35½

Investment Trusts
Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.22	3.53
Amerex Holding	22.50	24.375
American Business Shares	1.28	1.38
Axe Houghton Fund	13.07	14.05
Bond Inv Tr of America	100.54	104.73
Boston Fund	16.27	17.49
Broad Street Investing	36.82	39.99
Bullock Fund	14.21	15.59
Canadian Investment Fund	3.06	3.65
Century Shares Trust	28.25	30.38
Chemical Fund	9.60	10.39
Christiana Securities Co	2235.00	2350.00
Commodity Corp	9.13	...
Consolidated Investment Tr	35.00	38.00
Dividend Shares	1.18	1.30
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	20.18	21.68
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	12.02	12.91
Equitable Trust Corp	29.10	31.29
Equity Corp $3 pf	30.75	33.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	17.64	18.99
Fund Investors Inc	20.79	22.78
General Capital	31.31	33.58
General Investors Trust	5.18	5.55
Incorporated Investors Tr	19.64	21.12
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.82	.91
Int Sec: Insurance Group	1.13	1.24
†Keystone Custodian Funds		

Bid	Asked			
B-1	33.62	S-1	...	25.65
B-2	27.99	S-2	...	13.99
B-3	19.26	S-3	...	10.33
B-4	9.61	S-4	...	4.44
K-1	17.30	K-2	...	19.60

†Loomis Sayles Mutual Fund	92.60	...	...
†Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	38.60	...	...
Maryland Fund	4.20	...	4.80
Mass Invest Tr	20.33	...	21.86
Mass Inv 2d Fd	9.98	...	10.73
Mutual Invest	10.49	...	11.47
Nation Wide Voting	1.23	...	1.36
New England Fund	11.94	...	12.87
Old Colony Tr Assoc	18.80	...	20.125
Plymouth Fund Inc	.48	...	.53
Putnam Fund	13.23	...	14.23
Quarterly Income Shares	5.95	...	6.45
Railway & Light Sec	12.625	...	13.00
Railway & Light Sec pf	105.00	...	...
Republic Invest Fund	3.36	...	3.68
Scudder Stevens & Clark	89.02	...	96.82
Spencer Trask Fund	13.73	...	14.60
State Street Invest	78.76	...	84.39
Trusteed Bk "B"	.42	...	...
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.71	...	.80
Wellington Fund	15.89	...	17.47

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	6.125	...	6.875
Corp Tr A A mod ace mod	2.66	...	...
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.64	...	...
Diversified Tr C	3.55	...	...
Diversified Tr D	5.30	...	6.05
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.85	...	4.20
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.64	...	5.40
Nation Wide Sec	3.63	...	...
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	28.375	...	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.03	...	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.65	...	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.58	...	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.22	...	...
Super of Am Tr A	2.32	...	...
US Electric Lt & Pow "A"	16.00	...	...
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.75	...	...

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	2.00	...	2.375
First Boston Corp	21.75	...	23.75

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	116½	121½
Liberty Aircraft	10¼	11¾
N E Airlines	6	7
Piper Aircraft	5½	6⅜
Pollak Manufacturing Co	5½	6½

Water Bonds

	Rate	Mat.	Bid	Asked
Amer W W & El	5	1975	102¾	104¾
California Wat Ser	6	1961	108½	...
Community Wat Ser	5½	1946	94¾	97½
Indianapolis Water	3½	1966	107⅜	...
Monmouth Con Wat	5	1956	101⅜	104⅛
New Rochelle Water	5	1951	98¾	101½
New Rochelle Water	5½	1951	101	103½
New York Wat Ser	5	1951	106½	109½
Oregon-Wash Water	5	1957	100¾	103½
Ser Spr Bd W Ser	5	1967-1951	102¼	104
So Bay Cons	5	1950	87¼	89¼
West Virginia Dst	6	1961	107	...

Dividend Declarations

Company	Extra	Payable	Rod Record
Byron Jackson Co		11-15	11- 1
Great Lakes D & D	75c	11-15	10-29
Special			
Aluminium, Ltd	$2	12- 6	11-10
Accumulated			
Ark Nat Gas pf	40c	11- 5	10-30
Ill Iowa Pow pf	92½c	12- 1	11- 5
Irregular			
Howey Gold Mines	1c	12-10	10-30
Regular			
Aluminum, Ltd	$2	Q 12- 6	11-10
oD & pf	$1.50	Q 12- 1	11- 5
Amer Gas Corp $3 pf	75c	Q 12- 1	11-15
Do $2.50 pf	62½c	Q 12- 1	11-15
Do $2 pf	50c	Q 12- 1	11-15
Belding Heminway	20c	11-15	11- 1
Berland Shoe St. Inc	12½c	Q 11- 1	10-20
Bourjois, Inc. $2.75 pf	68¾c	Q 11-15	11- 1
Budd (BO) pf (m)	$1.25	Q 12- 1	11-20
Byron Jackson Co	25c	11-15	11- 1
Calif Water Service Co $ pf A	37½c	Q 11-15	10-30
Chain Store Real Estate Tr (Mass)	20c	Q 11- 1	10-21
Cosmos Imperial M. Ltd	30c	Q 11-15	10-30
Dolese & Shepard Co	62	11-17	11-10
Dun & Bradstreet, Inc	37½c	Q 12-10	11-20
Do $4 pf	$1.50	Q 1- 1	12-20
Eastern Corp	12½c	... 11-12	10-29
Emp & Bay S Tel gtd	71	Q 12- 1	10-20
Erie R R	50c	12-15	11-30
Do ctfs	50c	12-15	11-30
Fall River Gas Wks	40c	Q 11- 1	10-27
Gorham Mfg	50c	12-15	12- 1
Great Lakes D&D	25c	Q 11-15	10-29
Great Lakes Tow pf	$3.50	11-10	10-30
Hilton Davis Chem	20c	Q 11-10	10-30
Kroger Groc & Bak	50c	Q 12- 1	11- 9
Do 6 1st pf	$1.50	Q 1- 1	12-17
Do 7 2d pf	$1.75	Q 2- 1	1-14
Lynn Corp	15c	Q 11-15	11- 5
Mass Bldg & Ins	87½c	Q 11- 1	10-20
Missouri P S	20c	11-30	10- 3
Motor Finance Corp	25c	Q 11-30	11-20
Quincy Mkt&WH pf	$1.25	Q 11- 1	10-21
Ren Petrol 5½ pf A	68¾c	Q 11-15	11- 5
St L Refrig&Cold Stor	13	12-30	10-19
Do pfd	pf $3	S 10-30	10-19
Signode Stl S $3.50 pf	87½c	Q 11- 6	10-30

July Rail Passenger Traffic High

NEW YORK (AP)—The railroads carried as many passengers in July this year as they did in the same month of 1939, 1940, and 1941 combined, F. E. Williamson, President of the New York Central system, said after a meeting of the Eastern Railroad Presidents Conference.

Business Failures Off

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures numbered 34 in the week ended Oct. 21, compared with 36 in the previous week and 146 in the like period a year ago, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reported.

Fair Play Seen Only Basis For Foreign Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 26—An international business-economic conference to chart the new world roads to trade for the future was proposed by F. C. Crawford, president of the National Association of Manufacturers at the 30th annual convention of the National Foreign Trade Council at the Pennsylvania Hotel here today.

"We should be joining with the business and economic groups of other nations to work out these problems of world relations before the days of peace conferences," Mr. Crawford declared. "Peace, if it lasts, is going to be predicated on trade factors, and trade factors that will not foment another world war are going to be predicated on economic fairness and justice.

Foundation of Fair Dealing

"If we are to implement a lasting peace, we shall have to avoid both economic nationalism and economic imperialism. Economic realism based on mutual honesty and fair dealing will have to underlie our future international relations.

"It's high time we were protecting the future of the land we fight for. It is past time that a foreign policy based primarily on America's welfare were formulated. In the kind of peace we hope for, the welfare of each nation will be consistent with the welfare of all nations. No other peace can last."

Philip Young, deputy lend-lease administrator, announced that an American proposal for resumption of private commercial foreign trade to North Africa had been formulated and awaits acceptance by French authorities.

"This proposal," he explained, "does not contemplate unlimited and unrestricted exports and imports. Shipping and supplies are still too critical for that. Nor does it contemplate the complete elimination of government-to-government dealings from the picture; but it does contemplate that private enterprise in much of the foreign trade field will be able again to function, subject only to necessary wartime controls."

Tribute to Private Enterprise

Mr. Young reported that for the first half of 1943, commercial cash exports to world regions still open to trade—completely excluding Lend-Lease shipments and cash military shipments—were running at an annual rate of 105 per cent of pre-war levels. This indicates that United States foreign trade is on the way in—not on the way out, he held.

"Considering the obstacles overcome," he continued, "that statement alone is a tribute to the ability and drive of private enterprice in the United States foreign trade field. When the war ends, when trade can be returned to its normal channels, much of the business that you have developed during this difficult period will survive, and will be added to that which the Japs and Nazis have now, but which will be recovered when victory is won."

Heman Greenwood, vice-president of the Carrier Corporation, told the council of formation of the inter-American department of the American Standards Association which has now been in operation for a year. He reported that several of the American republics are setting up local standardizing bodies and added that the association's inter-American department did not insist that United States standards be adopted.

Heads Bank Group

Bachrach

Charles J. Bateman, Jr.

Recently elected president of the Savings Banks Association of Massachusetts, Mr. Bateman, who is president of the Somerville Savings Bank, was for many years director of the savings division of the State Banking Department.

Third War Loan Sales By Exchange Groups Well Over $1 Billion

NEW YORK (AP)—If the New York Stock Exchange was still in the dog house with the national administration and parts of the populace as a lingering aftermatch of the crash of 1929, it should kick the door off and come out after its performance in helping sell the Third War Loan.

Members of the exchange, their partners and employees sold $1,040,037,518 of war bonds during the drive, employing their security selling experience and machinery without compensation. They more than doubled their sales made in the Second War Loan drive.

The stock exchange announced the total today. It is an over-all figure embracing not only sales made in New York City and vicinity but throughout all the states where stock exchange firms operate their branch offices.

That is no mean total. Sales of only four individual states, New York, Illinois, Pennsylvania and Ohio, each exceeded it.

To do it the exchange firms put more than 5,000 people, about 20 per cent of their entire force throughout the country, to work looking for customers for Uncle Sam, and devoted much of the time of their remaining employees and executives to the drive.

British Exchange Controls Relaxed

LONDON (AP)—The relaxation of wartime exchange controls, permitting Americans and other non-residents of the United Kingdom to send home about 6,000,000 pounds (about $24,000,000) from blocked sterling accounts was announced in a treasury order.

Under the new regulations, non-residents will be allowed to export interest and dividends from capital invested in this country, proceeds from maturing or redeemed securities, and income from legacies invested in British securities.

Non-residents wishing to change from one sterling security to another will also be given a wider range of investments.

Florida Citrus Crop Expected to Give Civilians as Much Fruit as Last Year

LAKELAND, Fla. (AP)—Despite wartime labor shortages, transportation difficulties and large orders for military and Lend-Lease requirements, Florida's citrus industry is starting a crop to market which it expects will give consumers the same amount of fruit they had last year at the same or lower prices.

The amount each civilian consumer gets will depend on how much Uncle Sam says must be set aside for him. The expected Florido crop of 66,000,000 boxes of oranges, grapefruit and tangerines is 2,500,000 boxes below last year's production. Much of this reduction, however, is in seeded grapefruit, the favorite product of canners and citrus concentrate plants.

First shipments already are rolling northward. If new price ceilings developed by the Food Distribution Administration are adopted, prices will be rolled back ida crop of 66,000,000 boxes of oranges and eight cents on grapefruit, or three to five cents a pound less than last season.

The OPA has not yet approved the proposal and it may be Nov. 15 before new ceilings are imposed. In the meantime, last season's ceilings are still in effect.

The Government has told the industry it wants between 20,000,000 and 25,000,000 boxes of citrus from this season's crop. Some of this will be used for juice or served "on the half shell" in military camps, but the bulk will be in cans, either in single strength juice or in highly concentrated form for shipment. Last season the Government purchased all canned citrus produced in Florida except for some canned grapefruit juice which was permitted to go into civilian channels.

Big Illinois Utility Issue Offered Soon

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Illinois-Iowa Power Company of Decatur, Ill., a subsidiary of the North American Company, has filed with the Securities & Exchange Commission a plan for refunding $69,853,600 principal amount of its first and refunding mortgage bonds, which are to be sold by competitive bidding.

The plan asks permission to issue $65,000,000 principal amount of new first mortgage and collateral trust bonds, due 1973, and to borrow between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000 from banks, to be evidenced by 2¾ per cent serial notes.

Proceeds from the notes and from the sale of the bonds would be used to redeem $30,681,500 principal amount of 6 per cent bonds, series A, due 1953, and $39,175,100 principal amount of 5 per cent bonds, series C, due 1956.

The company also has redeemed, called for redemption, or will pay at maturity $17,321,900 principal amount of its funded debt through the use of funds deposited under debenture and other funds on deposit with the trustee and treasury funds.

Shipline Bids Inadequate

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Maritime Commission has announced that it had rejected all proposals for return of the American President steamship lines to private interests. Many of the propositions the commission said, offered substantial sums, but all were considered inadequate.

Coal Pay Decision Seen Due; Company Union Cases Dropped

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP)—With more than 45,000 soft coal miners still on strike in eight states, a National War Labor Board (NWLB) decision on a proposed wage contract was an immediate possibility today.

Chairman William H. Davis finished a tentative opinion for submission to the entire board at resumption of the conferences this morning.

Meantime, the "no contract, no work" attitude of many miners brought about some fresh walkouts despite pleas of the United Mine Workers that the men resume production which has been hit hard. In many fields, the number who returned and those who newly joined the strikes was a matter of guesswork. The best available figures of the total still off the job were:

Alabama	19,000	West Virginia	2,800
Kentucky	8,000	Pennsylvania	1,400
Indiana	7,000	Virginia	1,000
Illinois	5,500	Ohio	400

Some 1,500 miners picked up their tools again in Ohio and others returned in Alabama but 1,400 quit at a mine near California, Pa., and West Virginia reported seven mines failed to operate because 2,500 men did not show up.

The stoppages, and other losses in manpower, were blamed by the Solid Fuel Administration for a loss of nearly 500,000 tons of bituminous coal production in the week ended Oct. 16.

As some workers drifted back to the mines, the WLB erased its back-to-work deadline of last midnight with the explanation that the leadership of the U. M. W. was "making a sincere effort" to end the wildcat strikes.

Other developments in the coal situation follow:

Pittsburgh — Workers at the Vesta No. 4 mine of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, one of the largest producers of soft coal in this district, quit work last night. Approximately 1,400 are employed at the mine near California, Pa., about 40 miles south of Pittsburgh.

The walkout was the first in this district's rich "captive" steel company owned area since the controversy over failure of the operators and United Mine Workers to get a contract caused "wildcat" strikes in half a dozen states last week.

Union officials said the walkout at Vesta 4 was unauthorized. The company said it had been given no reason for the miners' action.

Meantime, miners at the No. 3 pit of the Rochester & Pittsburgh Coal Company near Luzerne, Pa., voted to return to work with the third or clean-up shift late last night. The 600 men quit last week in a local dispute, but company and union officials said they thoguht this could have been settled if the contract fight had been in the background.

New York: The Bituminous Coal Institute said the United States now has one of the greatest coal stockpiles in history — approximately 100,000,000 tons—and said the industry was prepared to meet additional production goals in 1944.

In reply to gloomy Washington reports of looming coal shortages, the Institute said the visible United States stockpile totals 75,000,000 tons. In addition, there is an estimated 10,000,000-ton "floating" stockpile (in transit), and at least 15,000,000 tons in the invisible stockpile stored away in American basements.

Unmoved by what it termed "supposition alarums," the institute said that the industry was prepared to meet the previously set 600,000,000-ton quota by the end of the year, and declared this amount could probably be upped to 650,000,000 tons for 1944, if extra production was needed to meet United States and British demands.

Based on the experience of many years, industry spokesmen declared the nation need not fear suffering from shortages and said demands can be met with the following "ifs" as its only reservations:

If—1—there are no more strikes; 2—Absenteeism can be reduced; 3—Drafting of miners is halted, and, 4—ample replacement machinery is available.

Lake Erie & W. Bond Redemption Sought

CLEVELAND (AP)—The Nickel Plate Railroad Company announced it would call for redemption of all its oustanding Lake Erie & Western extended 3 per cent bonds, totaling $4,933,000, if the Interstate Commerce Commission approves an application asking authority to issue $2,025,000 of equipment trust certificates.

The Lake Erie & Western bonds, due Jan. 1, 1947, are redeemable only in their entirety.

Redemption of the bonds offered in an ICC application filed Oct. 23, will necessitate procurement of a bank loan not to exceed $2,000,000 to supplement existing treasury funds, the company said, adding "the road already has assurances such an accommodation can be had on favorable terms."

Hog Prices Off Sharply

CHICAGO, Oct. 26 (AP)—Hog prices declined sharply today and for the first time since it became effective on Oct. 4, the OPA ceiling price was not met. The market opened 5 to 10 cents lower and later the bulk trade went down as much as 25 cents on weights over 180 pounds and more on lighter weights. The top price paid was $14.70. Big packers had 15,000 head on direct

Round Robin Not Popular At Brae Burn

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A golf tournament was introduced at the Brae Burn Country Club this season which, on paper, had most interesting possibilities, but which ultimately fizzled to such a degree that it was removed from the club's golfing calendar. It was a round robin affair patterned after the Goodall tournaments for groups of prominent professionals, won by the contestant finishing with the greatest number of points up after meeting every other player. The same scoring method applies to the professional four-ball invitations such as that won a few weeks ago in Minneapolis by Craig Wood and Jimmy Demaret.

One difference between the professional round robins and Brae Burn's is that the West Newton Club's was run on a handicap basis, even though it involved most of the club's leading players. It was decided to have 15 in the tournament, playing in trios, which meant seven rounds. Naturally no club has 15 leading players of the same relative ability, hence the customary three-quarters of the differences in handicaps was allotted.

Members Away

With this handicap as an equalizer, it did seem that the round robin might catch on, but such was not the case. The players, even with the efficient aid of major domo Dan Keefe, found difficulty in lining up trios for a set date and time. Members went away, or were too busy, or had something unforeseen come up that brought "so sorry" instead of the player himself, in consequence of which only about a half dozen matches were played in several weeks, whereupon the cancellation.

Elmer Ward, originator of the tournament, just as he was of the Goodall round robins for the professionals, was the peacemaker when the event was called off, for in his first round he rattled off a fine 74, which gained him a 6-up victory over one oppent and 3-up over the other, for a total of plus 9. Bill Blaney, re-elected President of the Massachusetts Gold Association and easy winner of the Brae Burn club championship this summer for the fourth successive year, found the going tougher in the handicap round robin, for after two matches he was minus one in the standing.

Others in Tournament

Others in the tournament were Gerald Reed, A. W. Elliott, A. F. Jordan, G. W. Godsoe, A. Vose, F. J. Warren, George Denton, F. B. Turner, M. P. Delano, Ben Halsell, Vic Carpenter, F. M. Baldwin, and Payson Lowell. Baldwin stood second after two matches, at plus 4.

In mulling over the failure of the round robin club venture, Elmer Ward probably hit the nail on the head when he concluded that amateurs in club play are so completely sold on the idea of playing in groups of four, usually with both best-ball and singles involved, that they just couldn't cotton to the three-ball arrangement, especially for a matter of seven matches, played usually on the days of so-called "fussy foursomes" and usually involving the same players, with all their rivalries, friendships, or kindred interests.

How right Ward is in his deduction can be measured in terms of the trend to four-ball play that started some years back. Oldsters in the game can remember distinctly a period when it was unthinkable to play a club championship match other than in singles, one individual against the other, just as in a national championship. In inter-club matches, as for example that staged annually for years between The Country Club and Oakley, the play in the old days always was in singles, according to the writer's recollections. Nowadays it is nothing uncommon to have a pair involved in a club championship match go out in the company of two others and playing a combination of their championship match along with a better-ball match involving the four.

To Save Time

This trend toward the four-ball began, unquestionably, because of the steady increase in the number of players and the necessity for taking steps to save time and avoid congestion. More players can be gotten around starting in fours, unquestionably, than all in pairs. Even in the national open championships of modern times the players are sent out in trios, where it used to be pairs. Once the four-ball habit was established, it made good on its own account, for there can be no counter argument to the fact that there is more companionship and more sport in the average group of four than in going the round as a single pair. One grouch might not completely spoil the day for three others in a group of four, but one grouch in a pair could spoil the day for an angel.

Formation of four ball leagues, first the Boston, then the Metropolitan, and thereafter a perfect horde of them in different districts all over the State, was another thing that advanced the cause of this style of play. What the affect of so much four-ball has been on the development of topnotch amateurs in Massachusetts is another matter. It always has been my belief that it has been a retarding influence, inculcating too much of the leaning-on-the-other-fellow attitude and not enough of the individual reliance in tournament tight spots.

Spud Chandler, Yankee mound ace, was well known in the East before he even joined the Yanks. He was a member of a Georgia football team that beat Yale three times.

Young Pitcher Honored

By a Staff Photographer

Trophy Given Junior Police Star

Undefeated by any Boston Junior Police team this season, the Lightnings of Station 16 give much credit for their high standing to "most valued player" Thomas R. Tuttle, 15, of 42 Peterboro Street, a student at Boston Latin School. Shown above (left to right), James C. Bayley, Jr., coach of the team, presents trophy to Thomas. Standing next to him is Patrolman Albert Howard, Junior Police Director of Station 16, and at the right is Hugh Bushmiller, 15, of 56 Charlesgate East, a student at English High School, and runner-up in the contest.

Patrick Sees Sunshine In Ranger Camp

WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 26 (AP)—Ten days ago Manager Lester Patrick and Coach Frank Boucher of the New York Rangers would have hesitated before giving two cents for the chances of their team in the National Hockey League this season. Now they have placed new values on the Rangers since they swung into training here.

With the opening of the season coming up next Saturday when the Rangers will be matched against the Maple Leafs at Toronto, the New York hockey bosses feel reasonably sure that their proteges will make a good showing in the race.

Sees Sunshine

"The situation looked very bad when we hit training camp 10 days ago," Patrick said. "It looked as though we were going to have trouble icing six men, let alone a whole roster. However, a little sunshine has been sweeping in the last few days.

"We'll at least have numerical strength, although it would be foolish for me to go out on the limb and predict we'll win a championship."

Patrick expects to mould the team around several veterans, a couple of teen-age youngsters, and a collection of Army rejects.

Battling for the goal-tending job left vacant when Billy Beveridge returned to Cleveland at the end of last season are three Western Canada lads, Ken McAuley, Don Murray, and Elwin Rollins. Patrick has signed all three, but favors McAuley for first call.

The team stacks up well at the defense position with two veterans, Ott Heller and Gordon Davidson, available along with Tommy Deward, a veteran amateur.

Chosen One Line

Patrick has chosen only one of the Ranger forward lines to date, signing 17-year-old Don Ralleigh, a Winnipeg junior, to pivot a string that will include Grant Warwick and Art Strobel. The latter is a former Regina amateur.

About the other lines Patrick is non-committal, but his material includes Bryan Hextall and Bill Gooden, regulars last year; Max Labovitch, who was with the now defunct New Haven Eagles in the American League last season, and Jack McDonald, a good-looking rookie.

Patrick also is holding back an ace—Coach Boucher himself, who has been displaying his oldtime cleverness in practice and if necessary may try a comeback after five years' retirement.

Stagg Would Like To Replay Trojans

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 26 (AP)—Coach Amos Alonzo Stagg of the College of the Pacific football team said last night he would like another crack at the University of Southern California, the team which knocked Pacific out of the ranks of the unbeaten Saturday with a 6-0 victory.

Some of the 75,000 customers who saw the game had been asking for a replay, pointing out that Pacific would have tied, and possibly beaten, Southern Cal if a Pacific touchdown hadn't been called back because of a clipping penalty.

Stagg in an interview at Stockton, said the officiating looked okay to him, but he would like another game with the Trojans if it could be arranged.

Stagg's chances for another game looked slim. Jeff Cravath, Trojan coach, said he is "convinced the game was well officiated" and saw no reason for a replay, adding that his team has a nine-game schedule and plenty of troubles already.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Ohio State picked as leading football team in A. P. poll; Georgia 2d, Alabama 3d, Notre Dame 4th, Georgia Tech 5th.

Three Years Ago

Michigan beats Penn, 14 to 0, before 60,000 at Ann Arbor.

Five Years Ago

Yankees trade Myril Hoag and Joe Glenn to St. Louis Browns for Oral Hildebrand and Colonel "Buster" Mills.

Only One Goalie Left as Bruins Face First Tilt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUEBEC CITY, Oct. 26—Heading into their final week of practice, before opening the National Hockey League season in Montreal Saturday with Les Canadiens, the Boston Bruins now have only one goaler left in camp. He is Maurice Courteau of Quebec City, and unless Art Ross can complete a deal for an experienced goaler this week, Courteau will play in the Boston net in the league opener.

Loss of Herb Cain for the final week of practice as a result of injury makes it necessary for Ross to revamp his first line, but he expects to play Cain in the season's opener. Busher Jackson skated the first line right wing with Bill Cowley and Art Jackson in the morning practice. Both the Jackson brothers scored for the Bruins in their 6-5 defeat by a formidable looking Canadiens team in the week end exhibition. Bep Guidolin, Ab De Marco, and Cain also scored.

The Bruins will break camp here Thursday, and will head for Montreal and five road games before playing their first game at Boston Garden, Nov. 16. Enthusiastic approval of the new rule change, allowing forward passing to mid ice, followed the swift exhibition game between Bruins and Canadiens. Veteran hockey men are agreed that the National League games will be faster, more open, and provide higher scoring this season than ever before.

Leo Starts New Mystery

BROOKLYN, Oct. 26 (AP)—"The mystery of the 25th player" provided a new puzzle for Dodger baseball fans today in the wake of the solution for "the riddle of the fired manager."

Branch Rickey, President of the club, neatly wrote finish to "the fired manager" riddle by announcing yesterday he had decided to retain Leo "Lippy" Durocher as manager for the 1944 season. Durocher, center of a player rebellion in July, was rumored on his way out, especially after Rickey gave him his unconditional release last month in order to negotiate with him as a free agent.

Likes All but One

No sooner had Rickey issued his announcement at a press conference than Durocher, asked if he could regain the confidence of his players, declared, "I like all the players but one," of the 25 on the Dodger roster.

Immediately the identity of that 25th player became the subject of wide speculation.

"Is it Billy Herman?" he was asked. Herman, star second baseman, had been reported in line for the managerial post.

"No, Herman is a great guy," Durocher replied.

"It isn't Arky Vaughan, is it?" a writer asked. Vaughan, star shortstop and third baseman, briefly turned in his uniform during the July rumpus that led to the immediate trading of star pitcher Bobo Newsom and the later departure of Joe Medwick.

"It is not Herman or Vaughan," Durocher asserted as Rickey nodded his head in agreement. "But I don't want to go into personalities."

Will He Be Traded?

"Well, will this guy be traded during the winter?" He was asked.

Durocher replied, "I don't think Leo has such a feeling against the man that he can't tolerate him."

For the first time in his six-year tenure at Ebbets Field Durocher will be strictly a bench manager. Rickey did not disclose the terms, but Leo frankly said: "It is the best contract I've ever had since I've been in baseball."

Rickey, referring to suggestions that Durocher took a salary cut, declared, "I wouldn't advise anyone to go out on a limb on that." Durocher reportedly received $30,000 during 1943.

Refuses to Report

TORONTO, Oct. 26 (AP)—Bob Gracie, former National Hockey League star with the Toronto Maple Leafs, says he has refused a contract offer from Pittsburgh of the American League because "they couldn't or wouldn't tell me how much Uncle Sam was going to lift for taxes."

Gracie was assigned to Pittsburgh under a pool system whereby personnel of the disbanded Washington, New Haven, and St. Louis clubs were to be distributed among Pittsburgh, Indianapolis, and Providence.

Experts Rate Irish Eleven At Top Again

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (AP)—As if the expected 150,000 customers didn't know, 103 of the country's football experts agree that Saturday's games involving Notre Dame and Navy at Cleveland and Army vs. Pennsylvania at Philadelphia are strictly Grade A.

Ninety-seven of the typewriter experts selected the South Bend Irish as the best team in the country and rated their Saturday rivals from Annapolis as third.

Army retained second place and the Quakers skidded to sixth behind Southern California, despite a 33-to-0 trouncing dished out to Columbia. The Trojans climbed at the expense of College of Pacific, whom they defeated Saturday by a 6-to-0 score.

Virtually every seat in the huge stadium at Cleveland has been sold for the Irish-Middie clash and the officials are predicting an attendance of 80,000. Franklin Field at Philadelphia will be occupied by 70,000 for the Army's visit.

Other Teams

Other teams in the top 10 are Purdue, Michigan, Duke, Iowa Pre-Flight, and the College of Pacific.

The Army drew five of the first-place votes not allotted to Notre Dame with the sixth going to Purdue. Five of the persons who didn't list the Irish as the best team, ranked them second, and the sixth expert dropped them to third.

Neither Army nor Navy was listed lower than seventh.

Notre Dame has monopolized first place in all of the four weekly polls of the present season and the two service schools have been second and third in the last three tabulations. Michigan was the runner-up the first week but dropped after absorbing a 35-to-12 beating from the Irish.

The leading clubs, 10 points for first place, nine for second, eight for third, etc. (first place votes in parentheses):

First Ten

Notre Dame (97)	1,023
Army (5)	891
Navy	683
Purdue (1)	596
Southern California	521
Pennsylvania	502
Michigan	431
Duke	229
Iowa Pre-Flight	215
College of Pacific	102

Second Ten

Washington 92, Texas 42, Tulsa 41, Southwestern Institute of Louisiana 39, Northwestern 35, Colorado College 21, Del Monte Pre-Flight 19, Great Lakes 11, Texas A. & M. 7, California 5.

Also Rans

Tulane 4, Dartmouth 4, Southwestern of Texas 3, Colorado 2, Louisiana State 2, Indiana 1, Randolph Field 1, Arkansas A. & M. 1.

Barons, Hornets Start Season In American League

CLEVELAND, Oct. 26 (AP)—The American Hockey League season was set to start tonight with the Cleveland Barons and the Pittsburgh Hornets playing a war benefit game, $1,000 going to the Dieppe Relief Fund of Windsor, Canada, and the balance to the Cleveland Stage Door Canteen.

Bun Cook, for six years coach at Providence, was making his debut as Baron pilot, succeeding his Brother Bill who now is Baron general manager. Larry Aurie again was at the Hornets' helm.

Cleveland's line-up included Paul Gauthier, formerly of Washington, at goal; Dick Adolph and Yip Foster at defense; Whitey Prokop, Mike Shabaga and Pete Horeck on the front line with a good handful of veterans in reserve. Pittsburgh had a veteran team including Goalie Harvey Teno, Defensemen Pete Bessone and Chuck Shannon, Wings Tony Hemmerling, Wendell Jamieson, and Lloyd Roubell.

The Barons, who practice in the evenings this season because four players hold daytime war plant jobs, will play at Pittsburgh Wednesday night. Indianapolis, Buffalo, Hershey, and Providence, the league's other members, all will see action by Saturday.

Penn Gets Crampsey

ALLENTOWN, Pa. (AP) — The University of Pennsylvania, which got its first-string tackle, Lester Zetty, from Muhlenberg College, gets another star athlete from the Mules this week—and just in time.

He's Jim Crampsey, ace basketball forward who scored 404 points for Muhlenberg last season. He goes to Penn under the Navy V-5 program.

Rivalry Kept Up

LEITH, Scotland, Oct. 26 (AP)—Traditional football rivalry between Eastern and Western Canada extended even to German prison camps, repatriated Canadian servicemen said on their arrival here. The prisoners formed teams and the West won a recent game, 13-12.

Diminished Supply

RENO, Nevada, Oct. 26 (AP) — The University of Nevada football team has called it quits.

Coach Jim Aiken said when the season started he would field a team as long as he had 11 men.

Yesterday he didn't even have that many.

Table Tennis Topper

ST. LOUIS (AP)—William Holzrichter of Chicago, now a second class petty officer at Great Lakes Naval Station, has been ranked the nation's top table tennis player by the United States Table Tennis Association.

Ed Barrow has been at the head of the Yankees in all their pennant successes and says this year's team deserves more credit than any of the former New York champions.

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada

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PUBLIC NOTICES

CITY OF BOSTON

Office of the Board of Election Commissioners, City Hall Annex, Boston.
October 25, 1943

We hereby certify, as required by law, that the following is a list of all the candidates duly nominated and the question to be voted for in the city of Boston on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1943.

WILLIAM A. MOTLEY, JR.,
FREDERIC E. DOWLING,
FRANCIS B. McKINNEY,
EVERETT R. PROUT,
Board of Election Commissioners.

For Councillor (3 years) Vote for ONE

WARD 1
James S. Coffey, 451 Meridian Street.
WARD 2
Michael Leo Kinsella, 7 Belmont Street.
WARD 3
Edward McLaughlin, 22 Union Park.
Robert B. DiPruscio, 10 Eaton Street.
John I. Fitzgerald, 7 Allen Street.
Edward Lowell Davis, 59 Spring Street.
Joseph Russo, 42A Green Street.
WARD 4
Perlie Dyar Chase, 136 Huntington Avenue.
WARD 5
A. Frank Foster, 13 Phillips Street.
James C. Bayley, Jr., 75 Marlborough Street.
WARD 6
Frank Sulfaro, 1824 Columbia Road.
Joseph M. Scannell, 530 East Fourth Street.
WARD 7
Frank J. Guaragna, 44 Saint Margaret Street.
John E. Kerrigan, 213 West Eighth Street.
Thomas Edward Fitzgerald, 28 Doctor Michael Gavin Way.
Elizabeth Ann Montgomery, 445 West Fourth Street.
James F. Condon, 147 Dorchester Street.
WARD 8
William P. Hurley, 74 Forest Street.
WARD 9
Joseph W. Fitzgerald, 3 Linwood Square.
Daniel F. Sullivan, 9 Highland Street.
WARD 10
William Shea, 50 Gibson Court.
William A. Carey, 139 Saint Alphonsus Street.
WARD 11
William A. Moriarty, 14 New Heath Street.
Matthew F. Hanley, 308 Amory Street.
WARD 12
Samuel Alpert, 6 Waumbeck Street.
Joseph Riccio, 8 Hulman Street.
Charles I. Taylor, 180 Ruthven Street.
WARD 13
Thomas J. Hannon, Jr., 15 Hartford Street.
WARD 14
Isadore H. Y. Muchnick, 43 Hewins Street.
WARD 15
John B. Kelly, 84 Homes Avenue.
WARD 16
Philip Austin Fish, 60 Beaumont Street.
John J. Beades, 278 Minot Street.
WARD 17
Coleman E. Kelly, 250 Gallivan Boulevard.
John F. Bradley, 67 Gallivan Boulevard.
John C. Wicks, 14 Rosedale Street.
John Hubert McLaughlin, 32 Bradlee Street.
William Joseph Keenan, 29 Pleasant Hill Avenue.
WARD 18
Michael Paul Feeney, 800 River Street.
Alfred Gross, 43 Taunton Avenue.
James J. Goode Jr., 131 Milton Avenue.
George N. Gagnon, 668 Metropolitan Avenue.
Francis A. Curtis, 31 Charles Street.
WARD 19
John P. White, 73 Pershing Road.
Robert J. Sullivan, 240 Hyde Park Avenue.
William J. Kelley Jr., 5 South Street.
Thomas L. McCormack, 30 Orchard Street.
WARD 20
Walter D. Bryan, 18 Albambra Road.
Thomas G. J. Shannon, 231 Willow Street.
Elias J. Michael, 45 Birch Street.
Eric A. Nelson, 287 Stratford Street.
WARD 21
Frank E. Berman, 1304 Commonwealth Avenue.
Edmund V. Lane, 1606 Commonwealth Avenue.
William F. Dwyer, 9 Braemore Road.
Eva B. Kenefick, 59 Strathmore Road.
WARD 22
Albert B. Barrett, 60 Litchfield Street.
John Michael Sweeney, Rear 43 Shepard Street.
Maurice H. Sullivan, 76 Antwerp Street.
Michael J. Cunniff, 96 Parsons Street.

For School Committee (4 years) Vote for THREE

Otis A. Hood, 64 Phillips Street.
Irving Seigel, 18 Wildwood Street.
John R. Buckley, 9 Ray Street.
Joseph Lee, 43 South Russell Street.
Clement A. Morton, 33 Myopia Road.
Joseph C. White, 12 Ruskin Street.
Daniel J. McDevitt, 230 South Huntington Avenue.

QUESTION NO. 1

Mark a Cross in the Square at the right of your Answer.

(Part 1) Shall the city vote that the office of City Auditor be placed within the classified civil service? YES / NO

(Part 2) If it is voted to place the office of City Auditor within the classified civil service, shall the city vote to provide for the continuance in said office of Charles J. Fox, the present incumbent thereof, after passing a qualifying examination? YES / NO

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada (Continued)

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LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS: Sealed proposals for constructing a section of highway in the Towns of MASHPEE and SANDWICH, (DA WR-31B) will be received by the Department at its office, 100 Nashua Street, Boston, Mass., until 13 o'clock noon of Wednesday, November 3, 1943, and at that place and time publicly opened and read. Plans and proposal forms: $10.00, amount returnable only to bidders. Proposal guaranty: 5000. Minimum wage rates $1.375, $0.75 and $0.725 per hour for skilled, intermediate grade, and unskilled labor (except water boy). Complete information at office of Department. Right reserved to waive any informality in or reject any or all proposals. An award will not be made to a Contractor who is not equipped to undertake and complete the work. By: HERMAN A. MACDONALD, Commissioner, Department of Public Works, Commonwealth of Massachusetts. October 26, 1943.

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada

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European Classified

AGENCIES WANTED

SALESMAN-REPRESENTATIVE requiring additional agencies grocery and allied trades, and/or chemists; Yorkshire, England, desires contact manufacturer or sub-agent. Box W-1768, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

GLASGOW—Comfortable home near Christian Science Church and tram route; terms moderate. Mrs. Calder, 21 Bandyford Place. Telephone

CLOTHES REPAIRING

RENEW-WEAR LTD., turn SUITS — COSTUMES, OVERCOATS like new, 70/- and save coupons. Post or call, 3 Broadway, Victoria Street, S. W. 1. Abbey 7348.

POST VACANT

Cheshire—Wanted, CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST to serve as Associates on House Staff Mountlands, 3, Enville Road, Bowdon.

HERTS.—Lady requires general maid or companion help; comfortable home for right applicant in happy, airy and labour-saving house. Apply Wall, Challacombe, Wellhouse Lane, Barnet, Herts. Tel. Barnet 2474.

TEACHERS

LESSONS in Singing and Voice Production. Madam Grace Angus, A. R. C. M. (Mrs. Rogers). Address, 64, Moorside, Penham, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Tel. 23473.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Great Britain, Eire and Northern Ireland

ENGLAND

Bournemouth (near) BURNBRAE
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite
Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset
Phone Northbourne 38.

BOURNEMOUTH GERVIS ROAD EAST YENTON
Waiting to welcome you. P. H. BENN. Tel. 2782

EASTBOURNE, "SORRENTO," SEASIDE RD.—Small private hotel; gas fires; h. and c. all bedrooms; nr. church. Mrs. Snell. Phone 4864.

LONDON—Private hotel, 13 St. George's Sq., Westminster—H. and C., comfortable pleasure lounge; walking distance Christian Science church. Miss Baker, VIC. 4268. Bus 24 passes.

SOUTH DEVON
Dawlish—Rockstone Hotel Tel. 2156
Where peace and beauty still remain

Torquay
ROBIN HILL HOTEL
Close sea, shops, amusements; central heating, R. and c.; garage; modern beds, excellent food; moderate terms. MR. and MRS. HALE

Crossword Quiz Answers

B	I	C	Y	C	L	E
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O	C	T	■	R	U	E
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R	E	S	■	I	N	D
I	■	C	■	A	■	E
S	H	A	N	N	O	N

England

ACCRINGTON

MOFFITT BROTHERS LTD.
General Drapers
COSTUMIERS, FURRIERS, SILK MERCERS, HOUSEHOLD LINENS.
8, 10, 12, Church St., Accrington. Tel 2560
Also at 39, 41, Scotland Rd., Nelson

BLACKBURN

A regular service of reliable qualities
SCHOLES
Tel., 7201
Brunswick St. and Steel St., Blackburn

BLACKPOOL

T. MURGATROYD & SON
Shoe Specialist
69, 81, Redbank Road, Bispham, Blackpool
Agent for Sir Herbert Barker, Queen, Start Rite, Jaeger, K, Norvic, Lotus & Delta.
Telephone 81202

BOLTON

K SHOES
EXTRA COUPON VALUE
C. H. BESWICK
3, Churchgate Bolton

H. & S. SENIOR
SPECIALISTS in HAND TAILORED
Clothes for Ladies and Gentlemen
39 BRADSHAWGATE Phone 3558
Own materials made up at moderate charges. Urgent orders at short notice. Agents for LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S BURBERRY AQUATITE RAINCOATS and other famous makes

BRADFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Quinsley 272 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Brown Muff's
of BRADFORD
Yorkshire's Famous Store
80 Departments
Offer You Highest Quality in the Most Varied Merchandise
Telephone 2390 (Fourteen Lines)

JABEZ COLE (COAL) LTD
Springmill Street Bradford
TELEPHONE 3402
The Oldest and Largest Distributors in Bradford

EVERYTHING FOR YOUR HOME
No matter what you may be requiring for your home, we are sure to be able to offer you the finest selection that is today possible, and at prices which create far better values.
TAYLOR & PARSONS LTD
BOND STREET & ALDERMANBURY
Phone 8546 BRADFORD (3 lines)

Say It With Flowers
ERNEST ALLSOP
Specialist in Flowers and Their Arrangement
Seeds • Bulbs • Sundries
17 NORTH PARADE
Telephone 5535

DARLINGTON

R. HUGHES
Jeweler and Silversmith
REPAIRS A SPECIALITY
Telephone 3187
15, SKINNERGATE

DERBY

For Reliability and Value
SHOP AT
Midland Drapery Co., Ltd.
DERBY
General Drapers Gentlemen's Outfitters and Complete Housefurnishers

The Central Educational Co., Ltd.
BOOKS—STATIONERY—GIFTS
PRINTERS
MANUFACTURING STATIONERS
18 St. Peter's Street, Derby

HARROGATE

ACKRILL Ltd.
Printers, Stationers and Bookbinders
TEL. 4001

23, Station Square
Harrogate
Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS

HUDDERSFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Huddersfield 671 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

G. Poole
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitter
Drapery, Lingerie, Hosiery
98, BLACKER ROAD, BIRKBY.

Shaw & Hallcroft
THE MILLINERS

ENGLAND

HUDDERSFIELD (Continued)

Kendall

Spell Security in Wet Spells

20, Kirkgate, Huddersfield

LEEDS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Leeds 22043, 1 to 5 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Perrys Cafe-Restaurant

32-36 COMMERCIAL ST., LEEDS 1.

(Next to the Halifax Building Society)

Telephone: 27297

CAMOUFLAGE

PAINTING . . . DECORATING

Wetheralds Ltd regret that for the present camouflage takes priority over painting and decorating. In playing our part to win the war, we feel sure that customers will understand why immediate attention to orders cannot always be given. When peace returns we shall once more be in the foreground with new ideas in DECORATION.

WETHERALDS LTD.

147, PARK LANE LEEDS 1

Also at London & Slough

Misses Walker

Hairdressing and Beauty Culture

(Over 30 years' experience)

—Perfection in Permanent Waves—

1, LANDS LANE, LEEDS Tel.: 29064—2 lines

Diplomas and Prize Winners Eugene System Permanent Waving

BINGHAM

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailors

43, Otley Road, Headingley and 189, Woodhouse Lane, Leeds

Tels. 51632 and 26228

LIVERPOOL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Great Crosby 2361 daily. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

When in Liverpool

Have Lunch at

COOPERS CAFÉ

Church Street

TOMORROW MAY BE RAIN-DAY

KENDALL

UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS

4, Parker Street, Liverpool Leyland Arcade, Lord St., Southport

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone URMston 2642, 9 to 12 daily except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. E. STRETCH

ALBERT SQUARE

Hosier and Outfitter to Gentlemen

Regd. Mark

Kendall

FOREARM YOU AGAINST WET-WEATHER FORECASTS

13, Market Street, Manchester 38, Bradshawgate, Bolton

KENDAL MILNE & CO.

for

Fashions Furniture Fabrics

DEANSGATE MANCHESTER, 3.

BLAckfriars 6666

SHOES

WHICH FIT THE FEET

FINLEY & BABER

28/32 St Ann St., Manchester 2

The Cloister Press Limited

Letterpress Printers

Heaton Mersey, Manchester

RULE BOOKS, BROCHURES STATIONERY, etc.

Telephone: HEA: 2251-2

CHARLES COOK

Large Stock of Pre-war Coatings for LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

Moult House, Moult St., Manchester, 2

Telephone BLA. 5528

Hill & Eckersleys Ltd.

Printers • Poster Writers

Stationers • Bookbinders, etc.

Needham Ave. Cheriton-cum-Hardy Manchester 21

TEL. CHORLTON 1069

ENGLAND

MANCHESTER (Continued)

J. & J. SHAW LTD.

for High Quality New and Second Hand

FURNITURE and CARPETS

We are open to purchase for cash Modern Furniture and Carpets of good quality and in good condition.

98, Oxford Street, Manchester, 1

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE (FRANK DRURY LTD)

Exclusive Fashions

RESTAURANT

St. Ann's Place, MANCHESTER

W. ROBSON M.P.S.

141, Stockport Rd., Levenshulme, M/c., 19.

(Tel. RUS. 2293) for TOILET REQUISITES

The best service possible under present conditions.

★

W. Robson sends the Season's Greetings and good wishes to all readers of The Christian Science Monitor.

MARSH'S

18, KING STREET, MANCHESTER

Makers of Saddlery, Bags, Trunks and All Leather Goods, Picnic Baskets, etc.

Ladies' Handbags and Purses, Dog Beds, Collars, Leads, etc.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

QUALITY FIRST

We are specialists in High Grade Clothing for ladies and their daughters

'It Pays to Buy the Best

JOHN MOSES & CO. Ltd.

Grainger Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne

Telephone 20674-20675

W. HARGE & SONS, LTD

Printers and Stationers Paper Merchants

52, Shields Road West Newcastle-on-Tyne 6 Tel. 55520

FAMILY WASH for EFFICIENCY and ECONOMY

WOODBINE LAUNDRY

Elswick Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne

TELEPHONE 33988

SLATERS BLUE LINE TAXIS

1/- per mile

No Extra Charges

TEL. 22111

Central Station, Newcastle

NOTTINGHAM

ROBIN HOOD TRANSPORT

Huntingdon Street, Nottingham

LET US HAVE YOUR ENQUIRIES FOR

5 to 15 ton Loads

Phones: Nottingham 44697/8 (Two lines)

HAWTHORNES

Practical Printers & Stationers

Specialists in Cards and Gifts for All Occasions

36, Clumber St. and 24, Radford Rd.

SAXTON'S BOOKSHOP

BOOKS, CALENDARS CHRISTMAS CARDS

King Street

Fresh from the factory

KENDALL

UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS

32, Milton St., Nottingham; 12, Lister Gate, Nottingham; 18, St. James's St., Derby; 290 High St., Lincoln.

ROCHDALE

MERCHANT

Milkstone Place, opp. Victory Cinema

MODERN PLUMBERS AND HEATING ENGINEERS

Specialists in Grates and Mantels Fire Range Repairs and Property Repairs

PHONE 3480 Promptly Executed

SHEFFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 61073. Hours: After 6 p. m. daily, except Wednesday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BAILEY LANE SHEFFIELD 1.

CENTRAL MOTORS (Sheffield) LTD.

FOR COMPLETE OVERHAUL, REPAIRS & ACCESSORIES

W. E. FRANKLIN

30-32 ECCLESALL ROAD

CARPETS CLEANED

Bedding Cleaned and Remade Eiderdowns Re-covered

NEW BEDDING

Dry Cleaning and Dyeing

PHONES 23081 (3 lines)

ENGLAND

SHEFFIELD (Continued)

"THE SMARTEST SHOP IN TOWN" for MEN'S—BOYS'—GIRLS' BABIES' CLOTHING and OUTFITTING

Ladies' Gowns, Suits, Coats Ladies' Hairdressing also TOYS, JEWELLERY, COSMETICS HAND BAGS AND FANCY GOODS and Now A Barber's Shop for Men

STEWART & STEWART

OF FINSTONE ST. Tel. 20280

Alfred Grindrod & Co.

for CENTRAL HEATING and HOT WATER SUPPLY

122-126 Charles Street Tel. 20790

SOUTHPORT

BURSTON & NIXSON LTD.

Family Grocery Stores

41, LONDON STREET

Highest Quality and Efficient Service

Phone 2155 Est. 1881

STOCKPORT

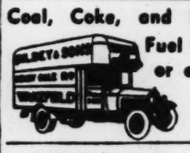
PHONE RUSHOLME 2323

Robinson's

THE CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS

WAKEFIELD

Coal, Coke, and Smokeless Fuel for prices or estimates



Upper Kirkgate Chambers

SIMPSON'S MASCOT SHOE STORE

Will meet your footwear needs. Shoes of quality for men and women.

BOROUGH MARKET

YORK

15, Coney Street, York 53, Newborough, Scarborough

SCOTLAND

GLASGOW

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Giffnock 2668, 10 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COUPAR FURS

Attractive and Original Styles in

Coats, Capes, Wraps, and Stoles

In All Furs

241, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C. 2

Phone 2389 Douglas

PRINTERS PAPER MERCHANTS MANUFACTURING STATIONERS

Wilson Pullin & Co

ST. VINCENT STATIONERY WORKS GLASGOW, C.3

RESTAURANTS at 245, Sauchiehall Street and 104, West George Street

Open daily and each evening until 9:30 p. m. for snack suppers.

WENDY'S

JOINER WORK for HOUSE SHOP, FACTORY

J.W. BLACK

WILLIAM BLAIR

FAMILY BUTCHER

We stand for perfection in Quality and Service

22 MAIN STREET, BRIDGETON

TEL. BRIDGETON 2610

GRAMOPHONE RECORDS

Classical and Popular Complete Stocks of All Makers

J. D. CUTHBERTSON & CO.

226/230 Sauchiehall Street, GLASGOW

Also at 141/143 High Street, ATR. & Gilmour Street, PAISLEY

QUALITY FURNITURE SPECIALISTS

Good Carpets, Good Fabrics, Good Furniture

Are still obtainable.

Removals and Storage Arranged.

MUIR SIMPSONS LTD.

249, Sauchiehall Street.

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

MAPS PRINTED WITH FLUORESCENT INK ON SPECIAL PAPER ARE USED IN COMBAT AREAS. THEY CAN BE READ AT NIGHT WITHOUT OTHER ILLUMINATION

DINNER PLATES MADE OF A SLAB OF SALT ARE USED IN CHINA, THEY SEASON THE FOOD SERVED ON THEM

IT'S A FACT CUCUMBERS ARE RELISHED IN HOT DESERT COUNTRIES BECAUSE THEY QUENCH THIRST

Daily Anecdote

Impressing Gladstone

One of the most outstanding attributes of England's noted Gladstone was the marvelous breadth and variety of his knowledge.

Once two personal friends of the Grand Old Man plotted to embarrass him in the following manner: They would choose some subject they were certain was unfamiliar to Gladstone, argue it in his presence, and then ask him to settle the dispute. Then he would have to acknowledge his ignorance of the subject, and they would have the laugh on him.

After much diligent study and research they hit upon a topic they were confident would be a complete mystery to the great statesman. In the presence of Mr. Gladstone that night they waxed violently argumentative, and soon were seeking to refute the various claims of one another by quoting, almost verbatim, lengthy extracts from an article in a well-known journal touching on the subject under discussion.

Suddenly Mr. Gladstone held up a placating hand, and interrupted the argument by remarking pleasantly, "Gentlemen, I observe that you have been reading an article of mine in the —— Review."

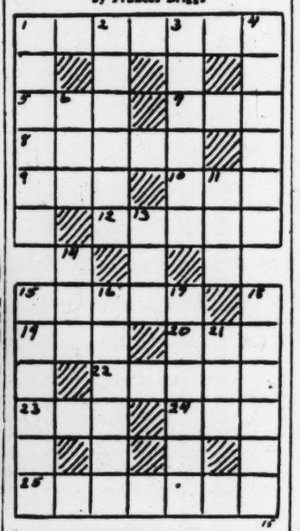
Brevities

Punch ©: "For some time Berchtesgaden has been the Führer's Eastern Front headquarters," says a neutral writer. Well, it must be admitted that Berchtesgaden is nearer the Eastern Front than it was.

Punch ©: A country reader tells us he recently tried horseback as a means of transporting himself to and from the office, but without success. Apparently he found he couldn't guarantee himself a seat.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What vehicle is mentioned in the song "Daisy Bell"?
5—According to Bryant, in what month do "woods begin to wear the crimson leaf" (abbr.)?
7—Herb of grace is what?
8—Musician who stands on podium uses what?
9—What is a river of France which flows into Rhine?
10—Center of a target is what?
12—What is past participle of "eat"?
13—What is an island of West Indies?
15—Craft.
20—Recent.
22—What British officer acted as intermediary in negotiations between Clinton and Benedict Arnold in Revolutionary War?
23—A thing.
24—Indis. is often called what by the locals?
25—What is longest river in United Kingdom?

Down

1—What is largest river of Chile?
2—Who is the kindly and trustful old sailor in "Dombey and Son"?
3—What is a brass wind instrument with cupped mouthpiece?
4—There are how many men on a side in soccer?
6—Highest mountain peak of U. S. is in what State (abbr.)?
11—Still.
15—If you exonerated Edwin Booth, would you fr., not, or run?
14—Counter at which food is served is what?
18—Pennsylvania's Capital was founded by whom?
16—What lake is source of the Mississippi River?
17—Chingachgook is what in Cooper's "Leatherstocking Tales"?
19—What was Jenny Lind's native land?
22—Sea eagle.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

How an "Addition Agent" Can Save Copper in the Making of Printing Plates?

Electrotype printing plates are made by electrodepositing a thin layer of copper on a specially prepared mold of wax or some other substance. When the mold is removed, the copper "shell" is backed up with tin and an alloy and mounted on a wooden block for attachment to the printing press.

According to a recent announcement of the DuPont Company, less than one ounce of a new chemical (known as "B. F. C. Addition Agent") per gallon of copper electroplating solution reduces by one-third the copper required for electrotype printing plates, and cuts in half the scrap resulting from the manufacture of these plates.

The addition agent so increases the hardness of the copper deposit that a much thinner layer will give equal service.

♪ ♪ ♪

If the Bald Eagle Actually is Bald?

The bald eagle is the national emblem of the United States. Its predatory propensities aroused the wrath of Benjamin Franklin who inveighed against its employment

BALD EAGLE

as a type of the American nation, pointing out that "it is a bird of bad moral character, and does not get his living honestly."

From its name, one might gather that the eagle is entirely lacking in head feathers as well. This, however, is not the case.

The name of the bald eagle has been applied to this bird on account of the snowy white color of the head and neck feathers, which are abundant. The original meaning of the word bald was "white."

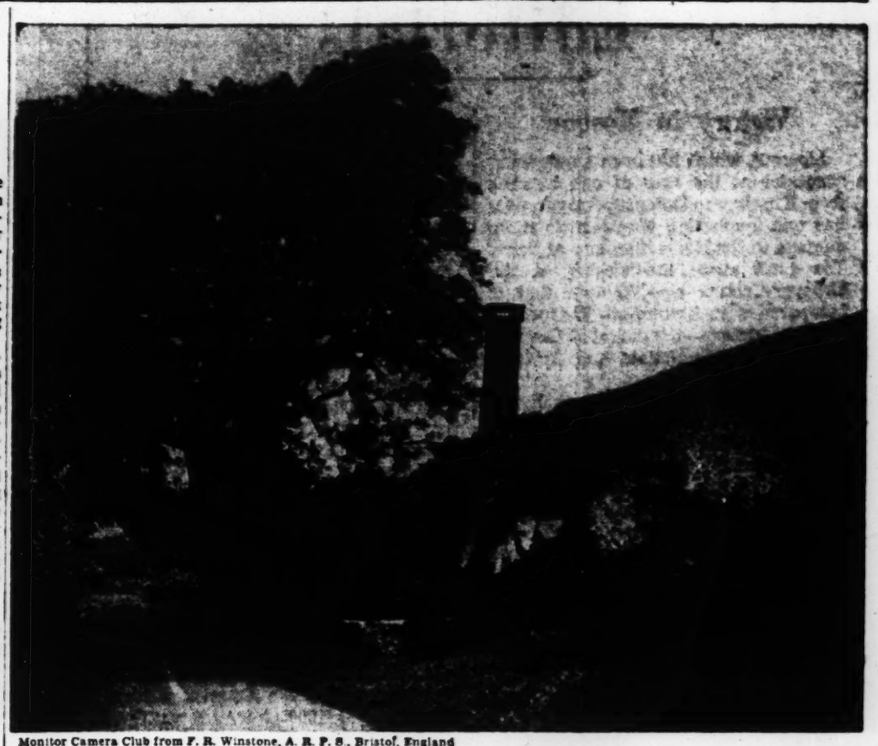
♪ ♪ ♪

How Automobile Headlamps Can Be Dimmed Automatically?

To obviate the possibility that a motorist may forget to dim his headlights manually when he sees another car approaching on the highway at night, a means has been devised for the dimming to be done automatically.

An electronic tube, when struck by the beam of another automobile approaching head on, controls an electromagnetic relay, which, in turn, depresses the headlight beam of the car on which it is installed.

W. P. Keasbey



Monitor Camera Club from F. R. Winstone, A. R. P. S., Bristol, England

A Tree More Than 500 Years Old!

Bossington, Somerset, is a village famous for its large walnut trees, but this magnificent specimen arching the road is the king of them all. The tree, immortalized in Robert Southey's verse, has a girth of 15 feet.

A Verse for Today . . .

I will ransom them from the power of the grave; I will redeem them from death: O death, I will be thy plagues; O grave, I will be thy destruction.—HOSEA 13:14

In Lighter Vein

Cheap Transport

Angus was displaying to his neighbor, McDonald, the second-hand car he'd bought.

"It looks fine, mon," said McDonald, "but Ah'm thinkin' it'll be costing ye a lot in petrol."

"No' so bad," replied Angus proudly. "Ye ken, it's downhill tae the town, and I can get a tow home most days."—Exchange.

Here's Hoping

Having detailed a fatigue party to load a lorry with flour, the sergeant in charge went to see how they were getting on. They weren't.

"What are you fellows waiting for?" he shouted when he found them gazing expectantly at the sacks.

"'Sall right sergeant," said the wag of the party. "Those sacks are all marked 'self-raising,' so we're just hoping."—Exchange.

Today's Quotation

Begin: to have commenced is half the deed.
—AUSONIUS

Miracles Still Happen

Six yardbirds assigned to K. P. duty at the Air Field mess hall, Stuttgart, Ark., had given up hope of being released to attend a party to which they were invited.

Suddenly volunteer replacements appeared to take over their kitchen and detail jobs. The privates nearly fainted.

The replacements included a first sergeant, four staff sergeants and a sergeant.—A. P.

NEWS ITEM — THE PUBLIC SEEMS NOT TO APPRECIATE THE EXTERIOR DESIGNS OF MOST JUKE BOXES.
BE A GOOD GIRL OR MOMMY'LL TAKE YOU IN AND SHOW YOU A JUKE BOX
OH NO, MOMMY! NOT THAT!
LOBSTER, PICKLES, ICE CREAM, BANANA AND A GLASS OF TURPENTINE
HE ALWAYS EATS LIKE THAT THE NIGHT BEFORE HE DESIGNS A JUKE BOX
SUN-DAY MUN-DAY OR ALL-WAYS
HE'S LOOKING FOR THE FELLOW WHO DESIGNS THOSE JUKE BOXES
BACHES BOWL

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*It's a Nice Job for Somebody* By LE PELLEY

HALLOWEEN IS COMING .. I DON'T LIKE THE IDEA OF BENJAMIN RUNNING AROUND THE STREETS
I AGREE WITH YOU, DEAR
MAYBE WE COULD INVITE HIS FRIENDS IN .... YOU COULD BAKE A CAKE .... MAYBE YOU COULD MAKE HIM A FUNNY COSTUME..
SAY.. IT WOULD BE NICE IF YOU PUT UP SOME RED AND BLACK DECORATIONS! AND I KNOW — YOU COULD MAKE A BIG BATCH OF FUDGE!
JUST A MINUTE! ANY MORE OF YOUR PLANS, AND I'LL BE IN FAVOR OF BENJAMIN RUNNING AROUND THE STREETS — !
?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Embarrassing to Say the Least!* By RODGERS

"Sponge and the rest wouldn't have left here unless they had some news of Buzzy!" I thought to myself-
And that was a comforting thought, but was I in a pretty pickle!
"Well-I thought you were leading us to Sponge and Buzzy!" the Boss said-
"So did I!" I wagged, feeling like two cents!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Oh! Oh!* By THE HACKERS

LIL
"Your Honor, I would like to drop My duties as a traffic cop."
"This drake-power shortage I don't like. You've done good work on Gadwall Pike;
But other jobs there are to do. A substitute I've found for you.
Our Juno Duck, without a quirk, Releases you for harder work!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Victory in Moscow

Moscow, which has been announcing successes at the rate of one a week from Kharkov to Dniepropetrovsk, now has one incubating that can do more damage to the Nazis than any of these. We don't mean the closing of the Dnieper-Crimea trap, though that is compared with Stalingrad. We mean a political victory—the defeat of German efforts to divide Britain and America from Russia.

This is something bigger than the Hull - Eden - Molotov conference. It reaches to the basic question of improved understanding of Britain and America by the Russian people, and vice versa. One commentator has gone so far as to say that if the conference at Moscow succeeds, Germany will have to give up. That is by no means certain. But German morale has been progressively honeycombed. In recent months Germans have had a diet of defeat after defeat. Since hopes of military victory have vanished, the destruction of hopes for a major political victory would be a crushing blow.

It might not bring a complete collapse in Germany, but a closer partnership of Russia, Britain and the United States would clearly hasten the end. Hope for such a result comes less from the conference than from outside. Indeed little news of the foreign ministers' deliberations has leaked. And while a hopeful atmosphere seems to exude from the Kremlin, the greatest encouragement comes from outside.

One straw in the wind is Ambassador Gromyko's warning against Nazi efforts to divide the Allies and his appeal for real friendship: "I hope that my words . . . will be understood not as a mere diplomatic gesture and expression of diplomatic courtesy." The warmth of Moscow's welcome for Mr. Hull and Mr. Eden is another. This went far beyond official cordiality. Indeed, possibly the most hopeful development is the evidence of the Russian people's share in the new good will.

In Britain and America it has too often been supposed that public opinion did not count in Russia. There is surprise now over reports that the Russians are responding to the Hull and Eden visits with something very like the warmth and enthusiasm Americans express when foreign royalty comes a-visiting. Moscow doesn't afford ticker tape, but the Russians are finding ways to say, Welcome.

There are elements of hard-headed bargaining in the picture. The growing evidence that Britain and America are going to stick together, and that they possess sea and air power sufficient to police most of the world and the economic resources to rebuild it, must weigh with Iron-Man Stalin. So, too, does the fact that the Russians are not mere ideological automatons, but very human people, who have come into a new awareness of the British and American peoples, of their vital parts in this war and of their problems—even the problems of a second front.

It is possible that if this goes on the Russians may begin to understand other things about Britain and America—including their strange belief that political liberty is as important as economic equality. The big hope is for a victory more fundamental than the success of a conference—for a growth of understanding between peoples.

Italian Air Bases

For many months before the Italian campaign opened American airmen talked of the desirability of bases on the boot. These, it was pointed out, would not only provide fighter escorts for the long-range bombers that would bring heavy industry in Southern Germany and Austria under fire, but they would also force a split in German defensive fighter planes.

This division means more than just cutting in half. Supply, repair, pilot-manning, and plane replacement facilities for such an enlarged area of potential attack multiplies the German problem manyfold.

Today the Italian bases seem to be paying off, and it may soon appear that a new phase in the air offensive against the Reich has opened with greater damage to German industry and with reduced Allied air losses. The news from General Eisenhower is that the first raid on Austria with escorting fighters based in Italy was successful.

The inescapable dread fact which must be clearly discerned in Berlin is that no desperate moving about of industry will suffice. There is no spot in the Reich now safe from the heavy bombers, and the area that cannot be covered by escort fighters is shrinking.

The walls of the festung are not proving to be impregnable; the roof, already battered and rent, now offers still less protection.

Japan's Plane Losses

The importance of the base at Rabaul in the Japanese scheme of war could in no way be better illustrated than in the frantic efforts made in late days by Tokyo to reinforce it. That these efforts have cost the Japanese 448 planes at Rabaul since Oct. 12, and some 700 planes in all the South Pacific in the past two weeks, unquestionably contributed in no small way to Emperor Hirohito's conclusion, just expressed before the Diet, that the "situation is very grave."

Precisely how grave is, of course, a major secret of the Pacific war; but it is just as easy to over-estimate the strength of the Nipponese as to underestimate it. The basic facts of Japan's raw materials, including her recent plunder, are fairly well known. On paper it has never put Japan in the same league of industrial production as the United States.

In planes, for example, it has been computed that while America is turning out about 8,000 aircraft a month of all descriptions, including many heavy bombers, Japan's optimum monthly production of even the relatively easily built fighters is but 1,000. However, it scarcely needs pointing out that Japan has fewer fronts on which to concentrate.

In the picture of Japan's ability to carry on the fight with full vigor must be placed, too, the losses of shipping. Navy Secretary Knox has estimated Japan has lost a third of her merchant shipping; and the American Navy partly attributes the Japanese fleet's reluctance to join battle to its unbalance occasioned by losses of medium and light warships. It is estimated that Japan has lost as many as half its cruisers and destroyers.

Until these persistent efforts to reinforce Rabaul developed, it had been the conclusion of some that Japan might only strive to delay Allied forces while withdrawing to stronger, more easily supplied, positions nearer Tokyo. Today, the interesting speculation projects itself whether the war of attrition has not so weakened the center that a powerful stand on the perimeter defenses now appeals most strongly to the Japanese war lords, with their fleet held in reserve for a last desperate effort to block the roads to Tokyo should the outer defenses be breached.

British Book Week

Perhaps they grow wearisome—all these special weeks, assigned to the furthering of so many righteous causes. And yet British Book Week is, assuredly, vastly important at this precise moment of history when all right-thinking people realize the importance of quickening the sympathy and understanding between the English and Americans.

In England, there has already arrived a keener urge to comprehend America. England is crowded, of course, with American servicemen; they tramp the streets of its cities, they ramble across its green countryside. The Englishman at home cannot escape the Americans even if he would; everywhere he encounters Americans in the infinite variety of their ancestry, habits, dialects. In fact, as Dean Gildersleeve of Barnard College has remarked recently, and she has been in England this last summer, the English are so intent upon grasping the complex heritage of America as exemplified in her men of varied ancestry and heritage that she is in imminent danger of forgetting that, after all, a good many Americans derived directly from the English, the Scottish, and the Irish.

But is there as keen an eagerness among Americans to understand their British allies? One wonders. For the British are not quartered in America in any considerable numbers; they still may seem to the people remote from the Atlantic seaboard difficult to understand. The very least that Americans can do, when they face the issue squarely, is to make a comparable effort to understand. They have not been subjected to the trials and testing-times that have been, and still are, frequent in England; and yet it is as important for Americans to understand the British, in order to make safe their common future.

Stroll into many a public library this week, and a person will be confronted with stacks of British books, attractively, invitingly, exhibited. He will discover, too, that these books are being examined, are being borrowed, are being read. The more the better. Never has there been abroad in England and America so urgent a desire to understand the neighbors on two sides of the Atlantic.

That's no Halloween jack-o'-lantern on the Dnieper, Adolf.

A Little "Detaching Movement" of His Own

Another History-Making Debate Begins

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Richard L. Strout

The big square chamber of the United States Senate is about half full as the historic debate on the Connally postwar resolution gets under way. The public galleries are well filled, and before the day is over there will be a few standees. Down on the floor an unusual atmosphere pervades. This is no discussion of some log-rolling parochial contest, but a larger issue; in fact as large an issue as one can imagine: the relationship of the United States to the world after the war.

The Senate chamber is gaunt and bare. This is partly because of the war itself. Just before the war it was discovered that the double glass roof was structurally unsound, and steel girders were erected all round the interior to prevent a collapse. They are very conspicuous now, stark and somber. Looking up, one seems to be on the under side of a railroad trestle. It seems as though the very skeleton of the old world, as we have known it, were stripped and visible; that this ancient edifice had been shored up temporarily to prevent a collapse; that it might very well collapse, too, unless some drastic steps were taken to transform and modernize it.

* * *

This is the hall where the fight will take place that will finally decide whether we have fought World War II to a good purpose or in vain. Today's debate is but a dress rehearsal of the controversy to come. This is the chamber where the League of Nations was killed. Debates here were the forerunner of the great Presidential election of 1920 when esteemed and worthy leaders of public opinion urged the voters to support Warren Harding as the best hope of getting the United States into the League of Nations. In this very chamber, Henry Cabot Lodge carried on his famous and successful duel with Woodrow Wilson. It was here that the League sentiment was repeatedly expressed, that a three-quarters majority at all times favored some international association and a majority was at one or two times recorded for some specific form of League, but where, in the final test, the necessary two-thirds majority for a League such as Mr. Wilson asked was not secured. So America stayed out.

* * *

And here we are again, 25 years later, in the middle of World War II, about to begin the new debate. How will it end this time? Who will be the new Lodge and the new Wilson; can the historic and traditional fear of entangling alliances combined with the obstacle of a two-thirds requirement, once again prevent American co-operation to prevent another war? Will the inevitable moral let-down that comes in the wake of any great struggle catch the United States again, and produce another era of "normalcy"—another and stronger withdrawal from international affairs?

The Chaplain of the Senate steps forward and makes his prayer. He supplicates peace. In solemn, humble tones he tells the need of human brotherhood and invokes the grace of God on the efforts here. A handful of Senators are on the floor. They stand, and we in the galleries stand quietly, too, for a few minutes to the half-heard appeal.

Unless one knows the history of this great controversy, the scene itself hardly meets the importance of the occasion. Looking down, one has to recall the difficulties of past times. Alone of all the great nations of the world, America's foreign policy is a divided affair: responsibility resides partly in the White House, partly here in that two-thirds Senate majority. When the postwar crisis comes, will the two parts be able to agree? Nobody knows.

Tall Tom Connally arises. He puts his speech on six bound volumes of the Congressional Record piled for a reading table on his desk. He begins to speak.

Another great debate has begun.

Our Readers Say—

Praying for Wisdom

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There have been many prayers for victory during this war. Some have been national events, others sprang unconsciously from our own hearts. But our real desire is not merely to vanquish our enemies. It is to establish order and peace and love on the earth.

We need to pray for victory, but also for wisdom, understanding, tolerance. These are the qualities which will make for order, peace and love. We must have wisdom or we will be duped by the clever, hypocritical forces of evil which will try to impose upon our "sentimental humanitarianism." We must have understanding, to realize that often what we consider to be our rights conflict with what other nations, with equal honesty, consider to be their rights. Understanding will help us to discern which of our hitherto unquestioned ideas are just, and which are the result of personal, local or national prejudice.

So often we say of another who is more generous than ourselves, "He is extravagant" of a person more thrifty, "He is avaricious." By so saying, we are calling ourselves perfect models. How arrogant, but how universal!

So, let us pray for wisdom, so that no act of ours will render valueless the victory for which we and others are sacrificing so much that is dear to us.

ELIZABETH HOLLAND FRASER

Ottawa, Ontario

Labor Draft

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The favorite argument of the proponents of the Austin-Wadsworth National Service Bill is that if it is democratic to draft a man for the armed forces, it is likewise democratic to draft labor for private industry.

The argument completely ignores several important facts, to wit: If it is democratic to draft labor, then the Nazi labor system is also democratic. Men drafted into the armed forces theoretically, at least, serve the whole people of the United States, but a labor draft means that a worker will be sent to work for a private master who is in business to make profit. Lastly, and this is the most important fact of all, the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. That Amendment reads:

"Section 1: Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall be duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

"Section 2: Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

There can be no mistaking the clear and explicit language of the Thirteenth Amendment. To force labor to work for private masters definitely constitutes involuntary servitude, and any bill or decree which spells forced labor is in direct violation of the Constitution of the United States.

Cambridge, Mass. HENNING A. BLOMEN

"A Bit Disconcerting"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Surely there is a better way to advertise than to paint disgusting pictures of a person suffering from head-cold, and other human miseries. The pictures in our magazines are bad enough, but the suggestive advertising of the radio advertisers tops everything. Those who enjoy an evening listening to the radio must either deny themselves that pleasure, or have their thought filled with ugly pictures of disease and all sorts of suggested remedies.

When one has guests and all sit down to listen to a favorite program, it is a bit disconcerting, to say the least, to be advised about B. O., laxatives, etc. Time was when such things were not mentioned in polite society.

Detroit A. L. C.

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

West Coast Manpower

The Wide Horizon

By Kimmis Hartley Hendrick

LOS ANGELES

Southern California, long a playground, has gone at its war-production assignment with a playground attitude. It has never fully realized the size of its job. It has not studied sufficiently the ways and means of accomplishment. It has been magnificently willing to work; its contribution to war production has been great. It has built huge war plants with a prodigal sense that much would be accomplished—and much has been.

Milton Gray, Southern California consulting engineer and ship operator, in commenting on these observations contrasts the East's approach to war production with the West's.

The industries of the Nation had been informed by the Army as early as 1939, he recalls, that they would find it necessary to employ from 35 to 50 per cent female help ultimately. The East set about to accomplish this immediately while Southern California laughed at the idea as preposterous.

In the same way, Eastern manufacturers knew their shops would need hundreds of new group leaders, so began to train and upgrade personnel in an efficient manner. Management of most of the large plants in Southern California, on the other hand, upgraded in a very haphazard way which caused considerable confusion and discontent. When some Eastern personnel experts, incidentally, offered their services to Southern California, it is said they were informed all was going well out here without their help.

* * *

The crux of the manpower situation in Southern California—and many besides Mr. Gray have said as much—is lack of trained supervisors, leadermen, and foremen. Back of that can be seen management's failure to insist on getting its money's worth for every dollar spent. Back of that failure can be sensed the lack of confidence Western capital has in Southern California industry.

Typical of what has taken place here is one aircraft company that has grown from 14,000 men in 1939 to a staff numbering well over 150,000 now.

I venture the opinion, however, that in this quite representative Southern California war plant, nobody in management knows very much about where anyone stands. With its executive personnel, as a result, confidence wabbles on uncertainties. Politics, naturally therefore, has much to do with that plant's manpower program.

When that plant began to expand, shop by shop and acre by acre, somebody could have said: "Every department has got to operate on a cost basis. Somebody, at the end of the year, must balance the books. Then we'll know where we stand."

Instead, that typical firm is patriotically muddling through. . . .

* * *

Thousands of stand-by men in the aircraft industry—men in the engineering, tooling, and production control departments—are said to be doing about four real hours of work a week. Management claims that military demands for sudden design changes require this stand-by force, but many competent engineers believe that 75 per cent of the changes are due to faulty work on the part of the thousands of draftsmen and detailers needed to get working drawings into the shop.

It is told that there have been as high as 60,000 engineering changes made on the blueprints for just one airplane model—taking 50 to 500 manhours per change.

Southern California is not going to let the country down. But this puts on record the opinion that the manpower situation here should not be dealt with mainly in terms of numbers of workers. Under the new West Coast Manpower Plan, indeed, one of the standards for testing a firm's manpower priority is: "What steps has this company taken to utilize its present work force?"

Before the war is over, we may see that confident use of manpower—use with knowledge, not by guess or grab—is Southern California's answer.

Advantages vs. "Iniquities" of the Sales Tax

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

You are suggesting quite correctly a reappraisal of the sales tax idea.

Many workers earn now more than ever before, but we should not penalize them for that. If they do not spend excessively their surplus amounts of wages and save, it is wonderful and should be encouraged. But when they begin to spend, there should be a tax on their spendings and this is in the simplest way achieved by a sales tax. It would mean an encouragement of thrift.

The iniquities of a sales tax when combined with a regular progressive income tax are terribly exaggerated in public opinion. In fact, it is better to have a sales tax than to lower too much the exemptions.

Federal income tax must introduce exactly the same exemptions all over the country. The result is that in New York, Chicago, and Washington a $1,000 exemption is extremely low whereas it is rather high in many States with lower costs of living and lower standards. A sales tax will hit all and everybody on the amount of their expenditure and level out the iniquities of a uniform exemption.

Only because there has never been a sufficiently detailed study of the operation of a sales tax on a large scale do people talk so much against it. Some argue that with the introduction of a sales tax there will be immediately a demand for wage increases. Of course, some demagogues will avail themselves of such an opportunity, but in reality what will happen? After the introduction of this tax, a wife in the $1,500-$2,000 bracket will come home and say, "Usually I paid $2 for my shopping; today I paid $2.20." Will, therefore, every workman immediately demand a 10 per cent increase in his wage? I do not think that any honest laborer will do that because the tax will be spread over the whole year and will not hit many items, like house rent, etc.

Nothing is more misleading than the statement that the tax will increase the cost of living by 8 per cent. This is an exaggeration and it ignores the gradualness of increase spread over the whole year. There will be no break in the general line of economic policy because all processes of production and distribution will be left intact and only at the last stage, when the direct consumer is involved, there would be an increase of a part of consumers' expenses.

All the data of gross sales exist already in all the returns of the income tax of practically all retailers and they will simply continue to register the amount of their sales. In comparison with the great conundrum that very few people understand, the present income tax, the administration of a sales tax is very simple. Increase exemptions slightly and divert all the tax inspectors controlling the unnecessary amount of tax returns to the simple work of controlling total amounts of sales. This will improve the income tax collection itself.

I would like to call your attention to the fact that Soviet Russia before the war with Hitler was collecting $25,000,000,000 (I stress, in dollars) per annum, or more than five times as much as we proposed to collect in the United States. In the Soviet Union, it means $145 per capita at a time when the average wage and salary is only $68 a month and the cost of living is higher than ours.

I am especially worried over the refunds of $20 or $30 or $50 that are promised in the new bill. This is the greatest inflationary danger because after the war the public will immediately use such "gifts" for buying everything they can reach and in addition many will at once redeem the war savings bonds. Holders of tax exempt securities, which also can be reached only by a sales tax when they spend their income or principal from such securities, will also increase their spending.

Take my own case: When I retire and begin to redeem my savings bonds that I bought in quite a sufficient amount, I shall not pay a single penny to the Treasury although I probably shall spend about $2,500 or $3,000 a year; my pension will be exempt; I do not smoke, I am a life-long teetotaler, I do not know how to drive a car, I do not chew gum, and perhaps once a month I shall go to the movie and pay the increased tax.

My case shows once more how imperfect an income tax is, and that is the case with many pensioners, and how important it is to tax our expenditures, at any rate mine, to the amount of perhaps $3,000, so that I could say, "I demand the right and the honor of paying my share in taxes as all Americans, and not chiefly the one-fifth of the upper-income classes, because I must pay a small part for the great privilege and happiness of enjoying the hospitality of this, my adopted country."

PAUL HAENSEL,
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Northwestern University;
Visiting Professor,
Mary Washington College
Fredericksburg, Va.

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